

Sharaf returns from Tunis

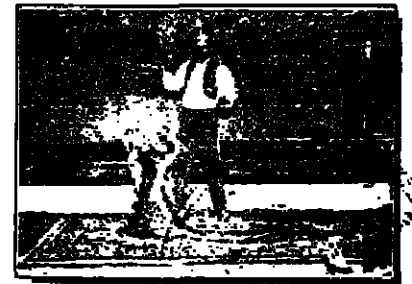
AMMAN (Petra)— Information Minister Laila Sharaf Monday returned to Amman after a six-day official visit to Tunisia during which she delivered a message from His Majesty King Hussein to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Mrs. Sharaf attended a conference for Arab information ministers and signed an agreement for cooperation in the field of information between Jordan and Tunisia under which the two countries will exchange news, information and newspapers, in addition to defining fields of cooperation between the Jordanian News Agency, Petra and the Tunisian news agency TAP, and Jordanian and Tunisian broadcasting and television corporations. Mrs. Sharaf told Petra, that a special committee grouping officials from both countries will be formed to follow up the implementation of the agreement within three months. She said the role of the information media should be one of the top priorities of the Arab League.

Jordan Times

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Fateh team arrives

AMMAN (Petra)— A Fateh Central Committee delegation arrived in Amman Monday evening. The visiting team, which includes Mahmoud Abbas, Khaled Al Hassan and Brigadier Ahmad Afanah, was received by Minister of Occupied Territories Shawkat Mahmoud and a number of Palestine Liberation Organisation officials in Amman.

Mubarak contacts Iraqi president

BAGHDAD (AP)— Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak telephoned Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Monday to inquire about the situation along the Iran-Iraq war front and congratulate him on his reported victory against Iran. The Baghdad Radio reported that President Hussein thanked Mr. Mubarak and informed him that the military situation on the Iraqi side of the front was solid.

5 killed in Beirut Palestinian camp

BEIRUT (R)— Five people were killed and eight wounded in clashes between Palestinian factions before the Lebanese army restored order Monday at Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp in south Beirut, security sources said. Supporters of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat and followers of Fateh issued Abu Musa fought with light arms overnight and Monday morning, they said.

New ambassador leaves for Jeddah

AMMAN (Petra)— Jordan's Ambassador-designate to Saudi Arabia Mohammad Rassoul Al Kilani Monday left for Jeddah to take up his new post as ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Klibi accuses Israel of tyranny

VIENNA (R)— Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi arrived in Austria on a two-day official visit Monday. In talks with Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, Mr. Klibi accused Israel of tyranny in occupied Arab lands and thanked Austria for supporting the Palestinians. Officials said. The officials said Mr. Klibi spoke of "abominable tyrannical measures" of the occupying Israelis against the Palestinians and quoted accounts by British parliamentarians who recently visited the area to support his charge.

India warns U.S.

NEW DELHI (R)— India Monday warned the United States it was concerned over reports that Washington was contemplating supplying new types of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan, an External Affairs Ministry spokesman said. Foreign Secretary M. Rasgotra told visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy the introduction of such weapons would create tension and set off a fresh arms race on the sub-continent, the spokesman said.

Moscow 'ready to consider positive U.S. moves in Mideast'

MOSCOW (R)— The Soviet Union is prepared to consider positively any new U.S. initiative on the Middle East if it represents a shift from Washington's present approach to the region, a government spokesman said Monday.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Valery Sukhin was answering reporters' questions on the Middle East, where Soviet diplomatic activity has intensified in recent weeks.

Answering questions, Mr. Sukhin said he did not exclude the possibility of a visit soon to Moscow by King Hussein, but said no details or timing had been decided.

The spokesman was asked how the Kremlin would react if after next month's U.S. elections, a

re-elected President Reagan launched a new drive for peace in the region.

"If there is a constructive, major change in what has until now been a negative approach to a Middle East solution by the United States and Israel... then we will be ready to look positively at what is being put forward," he said.

He added that Moscow was convinced the best solution lay in its proposal for a conference attended by both superpowers, Israel, and the Arab parties involved.

The United States and Israel have rejected the longstanding Soviet proposal, which has been revived in recent months with a drive by the Kremlin to better relations with Arab states and establish more influence in the region.

Moscow has held talks over the past three months with leaders or top officials from both Yemens, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan. It has also restored full relations with Egypt.

Mr. Sukhin said that this did not represent "anything unusual or extraordinary."

He declined to give the Soviet view of the renewal of ties between Egypt and Jordan last month. The issue is believed to have caused serious friction between the Kremlin and its close ally Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Moscow last week.

Israel 'could not be blamed' for Lebanon invasion — Reagan

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (Agencies)— U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Sunday "Israel could not be blamed" for its invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. "Terrorists" had been "violating" northern Israel and the Israelis had "chased" them to Beirut, he contended.

In a presidential campaign debate with Democratic rival Walter Mondale, Mr. Reagan also said U.S. intervention had prevented a new Middle East war between Israel and Syria.

The U.S. president also vowed "vengeance" against those who attacked U.S. installations in Beirut as soon as their command centres were identified. He said the United States had to take care that no innocent blood was shed when it struck back.

"We are busy trying to find the centres where these operations

(Continued on page 3)

Soviet position confuses Reagan, Mondale.

No clear-cut winner emerges from final debate, page 8

Gemayel heads for Libya

BEIRUT (R)— Lebanese President Amin Gemayel left for Libya Monday to see Colonel Muammar Qadhafi after chairing a special cabinet session on a wide range of political and economic problems.

Mr. Gemayel left Beirut by private plane shortly after the session ended. He had been invited by Col. Qadhafi, an official statement said, but gave no further details.

Ministers twice failed to convene the cabinet last week after two key ministers, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri, demanded faster progress on reforms aimed at giving their communities more power.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said the cabinet Monday decided on a number of measures to shore up the tottering economy and get security and political reform plans moving again.

They included decisions to close illegal ports, curb government spending, rehabilitate war-damaged areas of Beirut and speed up attempts to extend army control to areas outside the capital.

Mr. Karami gave details of Monday's session, dominated by economic problems, in a broadcast statement.

Lebanon's economic plight has been highlighted by the slide in the once-stable Lebanese pound from around seven to the dollar a month ago to nine when dealing closed last Saturday. The pound recovered slightly Monday to close at 8.30 to the dollar, dealers said.

(Continued on page 3)



U.S. President Ronald Reagan appears on television prior to a public debate with Democratic challenger Walter Mondale in Kansas City on Sunday. Mrs. Nancy Reagan (centre) is in the background (AP wirephoto)

Israel rejects 'for time being' U.S. offer to delay payments

TEL AVIV (AP)— Prime Minister Shimon Peres told parliament Monday he was rejecting "for the time being" a U.S. offer to defer payment on \$500 million in war debts.

In a statement of the nation address, Mr. Peres also outlined his programme and conditions for ending Israel's 30-month occupation of Lebanon, but said any evacuation would not "sacrifice Israeli security on the altar of Syrian or Lebanese prestige."

He said his 25-man multi-party cabinet would decide on its specific steps in Lebanon at a cabinet meeting Sunday.

Reporting on his talks earlier this month in Washington, Mr. Peres said Israel declined for now an offer by Secretary of State George Shultz for a 90-day def-

erment on debts falling due this year.

The offer was made as a "safety net" to protect plunging foreign currency reserves while Israel begins an economic recovery plan to slash government spending and cut living standards (See page 7).

Mr. Peres did not explain why he refused the offer, but officials said earlier that the deferment could damage Israel's credit rating with commercial banks.

The \$500 million due later this year stemmed from an emergency loan granted with a 10-year period of grace after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the officials said.

Israel's fight over Sharon, page 2
Jumblatt begins visit to Moscow, page 2
Sharon rejects Labour's plans for West Bank and Lebanon, page 4

Poles extend warm welcome to visiting Greek premier

WARSAW (R)— Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou Monday began the first visit to Warsaw by a Western leader since the crack down on the Solidarity free trade union in 1981 froze relations between Poland and the West.

Communist Party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski and his entire cabinet turned out to greet Mr. Papandreou, whose visit is expected to speed up the normalisation of political and economic relations with the West and the lifting of sanctions.

Mr. Papandreou, whose country was the only North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) state to refuse to join the U.S.-led sanctions, arrived from Sweden where he criticised the measures as harming détente.

His visit, intended to underline political stabilisation in Poland after the Solidarity crisis, was overshadowed by the mysterious abduction of a Roman Catholic priest who is a prominent critic of the regime (See page 8).

The West's cautious opening towards Poland, after three years of keeping Mr. Jaruzelski's government in diplomatic quarantine, has followed a recent amnesty for more than 600 political prisoners, most of them Solidarity activists.

The Greek leader was preceded last week by Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Graf, who also called for the lifting of sanctions, and he will be followed by the foreign ministers of Finland, West Germany and Italy as well as a British envoy.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Monday receive British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine (to the King's right) and Mrs. Heseltine in an audience attended by Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat (second from right) and British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick (Petra photo)

King receives Heseltine

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN— Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Monday received at Al Nadwa Palace visiting British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine and Mrs. Heseltine who arrived here from Aqaba after a three-day private stay in the Red Sea port city.

During the meeting, the King briefed Mr. Heseltine on the Jordanian stand vis-a-vis the current issues in the Middle East as well as the Kingdom's policy in regards defence and national security, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

The meeting, which included a working lunch was attended by His Highness Prince Abdullah, Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and his wife, British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick and his wife and members of an

official delegation accompanying the British defence secretary.

Mr. Heseltine, who is here to discuss possible British arms sales to Jordan, had earlier met with Gen. Sharif Zaid at the Army Headquarters where they discussed "matters of mutual interest," Petra said.

The British defence secretary was briefed on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces, its role and duties. Mr. Heseltine later visited military formations and air bases in the Kingdom.

Mr. Heseltine was expected to discuss the possible sale of British "Javelin" anti-aircraft missiles which the Kingdom needs for its air defence system. British officials here have told the Jordan Times.

There were no further details of Mr. Heseltine's discussions. However, a Reuters dispatch said that the King and the British defence secretary had met earlier in Aqaba.

S. Arabia pays full 1984 aid to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.)— Saudi Arabia's third and final instalment this year of financial aid to Jordan was \$119.5 million which raised the total Saudi aid to Jordan in 1984 to \$359 million as provided for under resolutions adopted by the 1978 Baghdad Arab summit, Reuters and the Associated Press said Monday.

Reuters quoted official sources as saying the third instalment, which was received two days ago, fulfilled the Saudi commitment under the Baghdad resolutions.

The AP, quoting Budget Department Director Ali Gharaibeh, said Saudi Arabia was the only Arab country to have made its full 1984 payment to Jordan as promised under the Baghdad resolutions.

Jordan was to receive \$1.2 billion annually for 10 years, but some nations, such as Libya, have never honoured the commitment and others have reduced their contributions in recent years.

Last year, when Saudi Arabia and Kuwait met their promised levels, Jordan received about \$550 million, which reflected a decrease of \$70 million from 1982.

In September, Kuwait made a payment of about \$42 million to Jordan.

Algeria, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Libya have yet to fulfil their aid pledges to Jordan the year, according to the sources quoted by Reuters.

The Kuwaiti and Saudi payments indicated Jordan would continue to receive the promised aid from these two countries despite its Sept. 25 decision to resume full diplomatic ties with Egypt, broken over Cairo's 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel.

The Jordanian move, which ended an Arab boycott of Egypt decided at the same summit that agreed on the aid package, was mildly criticised by most moderate Arab countries but strongly condemned by Syria, Libya and radical Palestinian groups.

Mubarak hopes Jordanian ties will help peace efforts, Spadolini says

CAIRO (AP)— Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini said Monday President Hosni Mubarak told him Jordan's restoration of diplomatic ties with Egypt would help efforts to resolve the Palestinian problem.

But Mr. Spadolini told a news conference Mr. Mubarak spoke of "some contradictions or lack of clarity" in the Israeli position following the formation last month of a new coalition cabinet grouping the Labour and Likud Parties under Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Mr. Spadolini confirmed that Egypt had requested Italian mine-sweeping ships but was also seeking a reduction in their prices. "The president emphasised to me the importance of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan particularly in regard to ways of finding an appropriate solution to the Palestinian problem," Mr. Spadolini told reporters following a one-hour meeting with Mr. Mubarak.

"Egypt hopes the Peres line will prevail in Israeli policy," Mr. Spadolini added in an apparent reference to Egypt's belief that Mr. Peres' Labour policy is more moderate than that of the Likud bloc on the Palestinian issue.

Mr. Peres is known to favour exchanging some parts of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip for peace. The Likud bloc oppose any Israeli withdrawal from the two regions occupied in the 1967 war.

Mr. Spadolini was asked whether Italy was ready to help organise an international conference to negotiate an Arab-Israeli settlement—a proposition made by the Soviet Union and the United Nations and supported by Jordan and some Arab countries. "If all the parties concerned agree to convening such a conference, there would be no objection on Italy's part," Mr. Spadolini replied.

The U.N. General Assembly has called for all-party Middle East peace talks, but Israel and the United States have said they would not come.

In the context of the Jordan-Egypt diplomatic reconciliation, Mr. Spadolini told Italian reporters covering his visit of "the great value that Jordan can have in facilitating the peace process and new negotiations to complete and integrate the Camp David agreement."

Mr. Arafat was in Baghdad Monday, as part of a Gulf tour designed mainly to gain support for the ceasefire idea and rally Arab help for his efforts to overcome a split within his mainline

(Continued on page 3)

Arafat outlines truce plan for Gulf

DOHA (AP)— Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was reported Monday to be seeking a limited ceasefire between warring Iran and Iraq as a means of arresting the current escalation in fighting. The newspaper Al Raya quoted

Mr. Arafat as saying that he was trying to talk the Iraqi leadership into accepting the truce, which would be arranged by the seven-nation mediation committee on behalf of the 45-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

The latest fighting followed a new Iranian offensive in the Seif Saad area, 120 kilometres east of Baghdad, in the middle of last week which Iraq said it had repulsed.

The fighting was for control of strategic heights just inside Iran and overlooking the Tigris plains. Iran said Iraq poured planes and thousands of men into the battle but five waves of attackers were beaten back during the weekend with at least 1,100 casualties.

Conflicting reports on the savage fighting left the result unclear.

Iraq said on Saturday night that its forces, spurred by two morale-boosting visits to the front by President Saddam Hussein, had retaken the peaks captured by Iran last week.

According to one Iranian communique, its forces had destroyed an Iraqi armoured brigade and inflicted heavy losses on guards and commando battalions and aircraft.

Diplomats in Tehran saw the latest offensive as an attempt to step up political as well as military pressure on the Iraqi president, and to discourage Gulf Arab states from continuing their massive financial aid to Iraq's war effort.

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U.N. seeks more troops for Lebanon as Senegalese pull out

BEIRUT (R) — The United Nations is contacting a number of countries in a bid to keep up the strength of its peacekeeping force in Lebanon as a Senegalese contingent began to withdraw, a U.N. spokesman said Monday.

An official of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) told Reuters the first group of 160 Senegalese soldiers left Sunday. The remaining 400 will have left by the end of October, reducing the total strength of the force to 5,200 men.

French and Finnish troops will take up positions being vacated by the Senegalese in the hilly countryside south of the Litani River and east of the port of Tyre, the official said.

The area is one where Israeli troops have been attacked by Lebanese guerrillas opposed to the occupation of the South.

"We just have to shuffle other troops around from a number of

positions to fill the gap," the official said.

The U.N. Security Council last week renewed the UNIFIL mandate for another six months but Senegal had already announced it was pulling out of the 10-nation force, first deployed in South Lebanon in 1978.

Meanwhile Israeli troops dismantled a rocket aimed and ready to be fired at a military post in occupied South Lebanon, security sources said Monday.

An Israeli patrol found the Soviet-made Katyusha Sunday some 500 meters from an Israeli military headquarters at Jouayya, 15 kilometres east of the southern coastal town of Tyre, the sources

said. Lebanese commandos opposed to the occupation of the South continued to harass Israeli troops in a number of other incidents during a weekend in which Israel announced the death of its 600th soldier since it invaded Lebanon in 1982.

Commandos Sunday attacked an Israeli military convoy with rocket-propelled grenades near Sakakiye, 15 kilometres south of the port of Sidon, the sources said.

The rockets missed, hitting a nearby grove and Israeli troops raked the area with gunfire. Ten troops carriers surrounded the village and Israeli soldiers arrested and later released a number of people, they said.

The sources said a black BMW car, belonging to a man they described as an Israeli contact in the area, was blown up on Saturday night in a village near Beaufort Castle, just north of the Israeli border with Lebanon.

They said an Israeli patrol also fired two grenades into a suspiciously parked car near the southern villages of Sibbiq and Haret the same night. Nobody was hurt in either incident.

In reports of new incidents from the South Monday, security sources said there was an explosion as an Israeli patrol passed near the village of Kfar Kela only a kilometre from the Israeli border 10 kilometres south of Marjayoun.

They said an Israeli vehicle was damaged but there were no reports of casualties.

In a shooting incident in Sidon Sunday night the head of the Pro-Israeli "national guards" militia escaped a third attempt to kill him, the sources said.

The sources said Israeli armoured patrols in Sidon fired automatic weapons into the air for the first time in eight months Monday, causing some residents to panic. There was no immediate explanation for the incident.



Soldiers of the Senegalese unit of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) at an Israeli airport before flying out Sunday (AP wirephoto)

Kasm: Assad's Soviet visit improved ties

DAMASCUS (R) — President Hafez Al Assad's visit to Moscow last week has strengthened Syria and improved its military, economic and political ties with the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Kasm said Monday.

The officials Syrian News Agency SANA said he told a cabinet meeting the two sides had identical views on all matters discussed.

"Assad's talks have bolstered Syria's strategic strength in the face of its enemies," the agency quoted him as saying.

"The talks have improved military, economic and political ties between the two countries," he added.

Mr. Kasm did not say whether Syria, whose arsenal is mainly Soviet-made, had acquired any new weapons during the visit.

His comments appeared to be a bid to quell speculation that Mr. Assad and Soviet President Constantine Chernenko did not see eye to eye on all issues discussed.

A joint communique issued at the end of Mr. Assad's visit last

Thursday said Moscow had pledged more military aid to Syria and to boost economic cooperation between the two countries, which are bound by a 20-year cooperation and friendship treaty.

But Western and Middle East diplomats said the two leaders may have disagreed over the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and other issues.

Mr. Assad is believed to be upset by Moscow's continued support for PLO leader Yasser Arafat, whom radical Syrian-backed Palestinian groups have been trying to oust.

Turkey, Pakistan discuss regional security

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Issues relating to the security of South and West Asia were comprehensively reviewed by the foreign ministers of Turkey and Pakistan in two meetings here Sunday, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Vahit Halefoglu, the Turkish foreign minister who arrived here earlier on an invitation from his Pakistani counterpart Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, conferred with his

host twice on Sunday. He will be in Pakistan for three days.

The continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, Pakistan's western neighbour, was "the key matter of concern" which came up at the talks, sources said.

Another matter of concern to these two Islamic nations is the five-year long war between Iran and Iraq. Both Turkey and Pak-

istan have common borders with these two warring, Islamic nations.

Mr. Halefoglu said in his arrival statement that Ankara and Islamabad have "close relations in several fields, including economy, trade and culture."

Besides forging still closer bonds in these fields, the two sides will find ways to extend this cooperation to other areas, he added.

Cheysson's Algiers visit sparks controversy

PARIS (R) — A major political row has erupted in France over a planned visit to Algiers by External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson for celebrations on Nov. 1 marking the start of the Algerian War of Independence in 1954.

Announcement of the visit at the weekend sparked an angry reaction from Recours, an organisation grouping French settlers forced to flee Algeria during the eight-year conflict, as well as leading members of the right-wing opposition.

A Recours spokesman denounced the trip as an affront to the former settlers, to French victims of the fighting and to the dignity and honour of France.

He said the group was seeking a meeting with President Francois Mitterrand to have the trip cancelled, and was calling for a nationwide protest demonstration on Nov. 1.

Michel Poniatowski, a former interior minister and a leader of the right-wing Republican Party, said the proposed trip was "scandalous and shameful."

Jean-Claude Gaudin, leader of the centre-right UDF Party in the National Assembly, termed it a mistake, saying: "One can maintain diplomatic ties with a country without associating oneself with an event which evokes memories of grief and tragedy for numerous Frenchmen and women."

Another call for nationwide protests came from Jean-Marie Le Pen, head of the extreme right-wing National Front Party.

"It is not the end of the fighting or the restoration of peace that will be celebrated in Algiers on that day, but terrorist crimes whose victims were thousands of French soldiers and civilians," he told reporters.

Criticism also came from within the ruling Socialist Party. Georges Frêche, Socialist member of parliament and mayor of Montpellier, said the visit was a serious error and should be cancelled.

Junblatt begins visit to Moscow

DAMASCUS (R) — Lebanese Cabinet Minister Walid Junblatt left Damascus Monday for his second visit to Moscow in four months, sources in his mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) said.

They gave no details of the agenda for his talks with Soviet officials. The Kremlin is a major arms supplier to the PSP militia and also supports the Lebanese national unity government.

Mr. Junblatt told a Communist Party rally in Beirut Sunday that opposition militiamen would continue to build up their weaponry until they were given a greater say in government.

He leads the Democratic National Front which groups left-wing parties including the Communists.

His trip follows a visit to Moscow last week by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, another backer of the Beirut government, for talks which covered the Lebanon problem as well as other Middle East and bilateral issues.

PSP sources said they did not know how long Mr. Junblatt would be gone, but his departure meant he would miss Monday's meeting of the national unity government.

Lebanese newspapers quoted official sources as saying his absence would not be seen as a boycott and that other opposition ministers would speak for him.

Last week Mr. Junblatt and another minister, Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri, blocked two efforts to convene the cabinet after they and Falangist leaders failed to agree on how to get a stalled reform programme moving again.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Botha to visit Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — South African Foreign Minister Roelof Frederik Botha will stop in Israel next month en route to West Germany, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official said Monday. The official, speaking on condition he was not identified, described Mr. Botha's Nov. 4 stopover here as a "private visit" but said the South African would meet with Israeli government officials. The official said no schedule had been drawn up yet, but added that Mr. Botha would probably see Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Somalia offers talks with Ethiopia

MOGADISHU (R) — Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre Sunday offered talks with arch-foe Ethiopia provided Ethiopian troops, which Mogadishu says are occupying two border villages, are withdrawn. In a broadcast marking the 15th anniversary of the coup which brought him to power in 1969, President Barre also ordered the release of 4,000 prisoners. Somalia accuses Ethiopia of having occupied Galdogob and Balebale, two villages just inside Somalia, for more than two years.

Brazilian arms team to visit Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — A Brazilian military team is due here shortly to discuss arms sales to Kuwait, the Kuwait News Agency reported. It quoted an official source at the Defence Ministry as saying the delegation would arrive on Tuesday and meet Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah and other senior military personnel. The source, who was not named, said the Brazilian team would offer several types of sophisticated weapons to Kuwait. The northern Gulf state, which lies only kilometres from the front in the Iran-Iraq war, has been boosting its defences against the threat of any possible external attack.

Israelis fight over Sharon

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) — A brawl broke out at a meeting of trade union officials Monday when a speaker called Commerce and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon "a criminal," Israel Radio said. Speaker Ran Cohen, of the left-wing opposition Citizens' Rights Party, called Mr. Sharon "a criminal" because of his role in the Lebanon war and his failure to help bail out a textile concern on the verge of bankruptcy, according to the radio which aired part of the altercation. Mr. Cohen, an outspoken leader of the Peace No Movement, was immediately attacked by Mr. Sharon supporters in the committee who tried to punch him and pull him from the speaker's dais, the radio said.

ALESCO chief arrives in UAE

ABU DHABI (Petra) — Director of the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO) Muhyeddin Sabar arrived here Monday on a few day visit to the United Arab Emirates, during which he will discuss the possibility of signing an agreement for establishing an Arab centre for Arabisation, translation and publishing.

The new centre, once it is established, will work on translating academic and scientific books and researches, in addition to auditing and publishing books.

It will also follow up on information about researches and books published by the international publishers and will conclude agreements for translating and distributing them in Arab World.

By Stephen Fidler
Reuters

ABU DHABI — Construction cranes still swing over this city of glass, steel and concrete, as they have since the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was formed 13 years ago, but change is in the air.

The construction crews, most of them foreign, who in 20 years have created this city out of a fishing village, are going home. When the office and apartment blocks they are building are completed, there will be no work for many of them.

In almost unprecedented fashion, rents are tumbling in Abu Dhabi. Residents estimate they have fallen by 40 to 50 per cent in eight months.

Planned in the heady days of the oil boom and built for people who

never arrived, many buildings are likely to stand empty. With rents falling there is no incentive to build more.

Many building projects planned by the government have now been put on ice. A 270-metre high tourist tower, an international conference hall and a new central market for the city have all been casualties of a sharp fall in oil revenues.

The problem for Abu Dhabi, as for the seven-emirate federation as a whole, is a world that, in the medium term at least, has plenty of oil.

Its oil output has fallen dramatically and prices have also declined. Central Bank figures show UAE oil revenues dropped by 48.7 per cent between 1980 and 1983, to \$7.4 billion.

The fall is also at the root of

delays in government payments to its employees and to contractors, which in turn, bankers say, has worsened the problems of the country's already hard-pressed banks.

Many in the emirates believe the country is now at a crossroads, and the repatriation of the construction crews is just one aspect of a necessary economic adjustment.

Many say the way forward is as a service economy backed by oil and a few energy-based industries.

With natural resources limited to sun, sand, gas and oil, they doubt the wisdom of embarking on a major industrialisation programme even if the oil revenues were to finance it.

Even the labour to run the industries would have to be imported, and many UAE nationals believe

that is not the way forward in a country where they are already outnumbered four to one by foreigners, mostly from the Indian sub-continent.

Fewer than 300,000 of the country's 1.1 million people are nationals. Concern about the situation has led the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to recommend financial rewards for men who marry local women.

As the economy stands at a crossroads, so do its 53 banks. In what is sometimes called the most over-banked country in the world, some of the banks, particularly locally incorporated ones, face problems with bad loans to companies who have themselves suffered from lower government spending.

Since many depositors feel comfortable only with the country's

bigger banks, the banking system is characterised by a maldistribution of funds.

Some banks are so flush with deposits that they have little alternative but to place the funds abroad. Others, particularly in Dubai, are so starved of funds that they are forced to pay over the odds for market deposits.

Now a number of bankers believe that bank mergers urged by the country's Central Bank but blocked in some cases by the rival merchant families that control the banks, may soon start to take place.

"There are at least eight banks in the country with major problems," said one banker based here. "The banking system has reached the stage where we are going to see mergers over the next few months."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Koran
17:10 Cartoons
17:35 Children's Programmes
18:30 Sports
19:30 Programme Review
19:40 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Local Programme
21:00 Local Programme
21:30 Programme Review
22:00 Arabic Series

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme: Mazarine
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Tom, Dick & Harriet
21:00 Science International
21:30 Tenko - Eps. 4
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Yellow Rose - Eps. 3

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHZ. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& parity on 9500 KHZ. SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Science Fiction
15:00 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Science Report
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 Evening Show
23:00 News Headlines
23:05 Evening Show
14:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

634, 720, 1413 KHZ
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Incredible Flare-ups 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Newsdesk 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Rock Salad 09:00 World News 09:05 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Hot Air 09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Music in the Age of Chivalry 10:30 Haunted 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 What's New 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Discovery 12:30 Masterpiece 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland this Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio News 14:15 World of Faith 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Network UK 15:45 Recording of the Week 16:00 Outlook 16:05 Talk: Haklary's Voyages 17:00 Radio News 17:15 A Jolly Good Show 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Omnibus 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Meridian 19:40 Scotland this Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Nature Notebook 20:40 The Farming World 21:00 Outlook: News Summary 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 That's That 22:00 World News 22:05 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 World of Faith 23:00 Letter from London 23:10 Book Choice 23:15 Concert Hall 24:00 World News: The World Today 06:25 Scotland this Week 06:30 Financial News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 07:00 World News: Contemporary 1915 Singers of Schubert 07:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260, SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHZ
06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business report; science and medicine; sports reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary; viewpoints. Features 7:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 Newsline 21:30 Magazine Show 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS
"An exhibition of original paintings of 'Birds and Wildlife in Jordan' by leading contemporary British artists at the British Council (until Oct. 25).
The first art exhibition by Amin Al Taher at 5:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Oct. 26).
An exhibition of plastic art and Arabic graphics by Awar Shattawi at Yarmouk University (until Oct. 25).
An exhibition of oil paintings by Basem Al Sheikh Jawad at Yarmouk University until Oct. 24.

FILM

A film entitled "Flight of Imagination" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre on Oct. 22 and 25.

A film on Wilhelm Busch at 8:00 p.m. at the Goethe Institute.

SCIENTIFIC SERIES

A special scientific series which explores the latest achievements in medicine and science at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre (Oct. 21, 24, 28).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre Tel. 44371
British Council Tel. 41420
French Cultural Centre Tel. 37000
Goethe Institute Tel. 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39771
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195
Hussein Youth City Tel. 667181
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251
Jordan Municipal Library Tel. 36111
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 15th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qai'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists

ARRIVALS

06:50 Cairo (MS)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Agaba (RJ)
09:35 Damascus (RJ)
09:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:45 Dubai, Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00 Doha (RJ)
10:20 Beirut (RJ)
10:30 Doha, Riyadh (SV)
10:45 Singapore (RJ)
10:50 Moscow (RJ)
10:55 Kuwait (RJ)
11:00 London (RJ)
11:00 Larnaca (RJ)
11:05 Baghdad (RJ)
11:15 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
11:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)
11:35 Bucharest (RJ)
11:45 Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)
11:50 Cairo (RJ)
11:55 Rome, Damascus (AZ)
12:00 Zurich, Larnaca (RJ)
12:05 Beirut (MBA)
12:10 Tripoli (RJ)
12:20 Athens (OA)
12:30 Cairo (MS)
12:35 Frankfurt (LH)
12:40 Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Baghdad (RJ)

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 7:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibidh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

04:23 Fajr
05:46 (Sunrise) Duha
12:21 Dhahir
16:52 'Asr
16:56 Maghreb
18:18 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:50 Cairo (MS)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Agaba (RJ)
09:35 Damascus (RJ)
09:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:45 Dubai, Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00 Doha (RJ)
10:20 Beirut (RJ)
10:30 Doha, Riyadh (SV)
10:45 Singapore (RJ)
10:50 Moscow (RJ)
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11:00 Larnaca (RJ)
11:05 Baghdad (RJ)
11:15 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
11:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)
11:35 Bucharest (RJ)
11:45 Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)
11:50 Cairo (RJ)
11:55 Rome, Damascus (AZ)
12:00 Zurich, Larnaca (RJ)
12:05 Beirut (MBA)
12:10 Tripoli (RJ)
12:20 Athens (OA)
12:30 Cairo (MS)
12:35 Frankfurt (LH)
12:40 Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:50 Damascus (RJ)
06:55 Beirut (RJ)
07:00 Cairo (MS)
07:15 Agaba (RJ)
11:15 Bucharest (RJ)
11:15 Tripoli (RJ)
11:45 Geneva, Madrid (RJ)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:15 Riyadh, Doha (SV)
12:30 Rome (RJ)
12:30 Moscow (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:40 Doha (RJ)
12:45 Kuwait (RJ)
12:50 Kuwait, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
12:55 Baghdad (RJ)
13:00 Cairo (RJ)
13:05 Dubai (RJ)
13:10 Cairo (MS)
13:15 Bangkok (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

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— Kudu Isik
— Evganios
— State of Hinchal
— Filippos
— Buzurgan
— Eagle II
— Karyion
— Barylow

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Egyptian guinea 320.3/ 326
French franc 42.3/ 42.6
Iraqi dinar 357.8/ 362.6
Italian lire (for 100) 21/ 21.2
Japanese yen (for 100) 161.2/ 162.1
Kuwaiti dinar 1331.5/ 1334.3
Lebanese lira 45.6/ 46.4
Omani rial 114.3/ 1155
Qatari riyal

Hikmat visits AAC office

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Transport Taher Hikmat Monday visited the Arab Air Cargo (AAC) offices and met with newly-appointed AAC Director General Ghassan Ali and senior officials. The meeting discussed the company's present and future programmes, activities and ways capable of developing its work to achieve its national goals.

Mr. Ali succeeds Mr. Salah Hussein who will be returning to Baghdad. Earlier this month Ali, the Royal Jordanian Airline Chairman Ali Ghandour and Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali attended a meeting for the AAC board of directors in Baghdad.

University, WAJ sign waste water treatment agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan and the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Monday signed an agreement for the treatment of waste water for reuse in the Queen Alia International Airport and Hussein Medical City areas.

Under the agreement, the WAJ will supply the university's Water Research and Studies Centre with all the information and facts available about purification stations in Jordan, in addition to providing the required cadres for implementing the project. The WAJ will contribute JD 5,000 towards covering costs of the project.

Signaling the agreement for the University of Jordan was the director of Water Research and Studies Centre, Dr. Elias Salameh, and WAJ Director General Mohammad Saleh Al Kellani.

No change in plans, designs for King Abdullah complex

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Development Corporation's (ADC) Board of Directors Monday decided to continue to abide by the engineering services agreement concluded between the ADC and a French company, in cooperation with a consulting office, which will supervise the work on the King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein complex and gardens project.

Designs of the project, whose implementation contract was referred to the International Contracting and Investments Company, were prepared by the French company. ADC Director General Sami Al Rashid said that the board of directors decided to adhere to the designs and plans as they stand without making any amendments.

Gemayel heads for Libya

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Karami said the government would ask Arab countries for more financial support and for promised aid.

He said security forces would be ordered to recover part of Beirut's main port controlled by the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia.

This is one of a number of illegally operated ports costing the government an estimated five billion pounds (\$560 million) a year, equivalent to nearly half its annual budget, in lost revenues.

Security would also be increased at Beirut airport to enforce the collection of customs levies. A number of cabinet sessions would be devoted specifically to strengthening the army's grip on security, Mr. Karami said.

All other illegal ports would then be closed, he added.

The army closed approach roads to the airport Monday after five people died in clashes between rival groups at a Palestinian refugee camp in Beirut's southern suburbs.

Mr. Karami said the government would follow an austerity spending policy in all economic sectors. It would also guarantee private bank deposits of up to 250,000 Lebanese pounds (\$27,700) instead of the present 30,000 pounds (\$3,300), to encourage savings.

The cabinet decided economic measures would be policed by a special follow-up group to be chaired by Mr. Karami.

Ministers created two other committees Monday. One aims to reorganise parliament to give Muslim and Christian deputies equal numbers of seats to replace the present six to five ratio favouring Christians.

A technical committee is to recommend to the cabinet within two weeks ways to reform election laws and to decentralise government administration, Mr. Karami said.

Another special session of the cabinet has been called for Saturday, he said. Mr. Junblat, on a trip to Moscow (see page 2), was represented at Monday's cabinet session by Mr. Berri.

'Israel could not be blamed'

(Continued from page 1)

stem from aid retaliation will be taken," he said.

"But we are not simply going to kill some people and say 'look, we got even'."

"We want to know when we retaliate that we are retaliating with these people who are responsible for terrorist acts," he said.

Mr. Reagan was responding to a jibe from Mr. Mondale that the "terrorists have won each time" in three major attacks on U.S. installations in the Beirut area over the past year and a half which have killed more than 250 Americans.

Mr. Reagan promised vengeance after the U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut was bombed a year ago, killing 241 servicemen. The U.S. embassy in Beirut was bombed in April 1983 and again last month.

"The president told the terrorists he was going to retaliate. He didn't. They called his bluff," Mr. Mondale charged.

"The bottom line is the U.S. left (Lebanon) in humiliation and our enemies are stronger," he said.

Mr. Reagan retorted: "These are unidentified people and after the bomb goes off they are blown to bits because they are suicidal individuals who think they are going to paradise if they perpetrate such an act and lose their life doing it."

"We want to retaliate but only if we can put our finger on the people responsible and not endanger the lives of innocent civilians," he said.

Mr. Mondale said Mr. Reagan's policies in Lebanon had left the Soviet Union stronger and "terrorists" emboldened.

Mr. Reagan replied that the United States had been succeeding in Lebanon until faced by forces "and that includes Syria" — which wanted it to fail.

"We withdrew because we were no longer able to carry out the mission for which we went in," he said.

Arafat outlines Gulf plan

(Continued from page 1)

commando group Fatah. He told Al Raya that the proposal calls for a cessation of fighting in the Basra region, the southern sector of the 1,180-kilometre warfront with Iran.

He also revealed that during his meeting Friday in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, with OIC Secretary-General Habb Chatti the "broad outlines of a truce" between Iran and Iraq were examined.

The OIC military committee, an offshoot of the seven-nation Islamic mediation committee, was to meet in Saudi Arabia shortly to draft the ceasefire proposal before offering it to Tehran and Baghdad, Mr. Arafat said.

Under the proposed ceasefire, Mr. Arafat told Al Raya, both Iraq and Iran would "relinquish" military pressures on each other along the battlefield.

He specifically proposed that Iraq ease its sea and air blockade on Iran's Kharg island oil terminal.

The blockade, clamped last

February, has been punctuated with repeated air and sea attacks on oil tankers of different nationalities calling at Iranian ports.

Mr. Arafat told the paper that, if the ceasefire proposal was accepted by both sides, the OIC military committee would then define "procedures to implement the agreement."

The PLO leader in recent weeks spoke of an Islamic disengagement force to be stationed between the Gulf war belligerents.

OIC sources said the military committee had yet to define the size of the proposed force and the areas of its possible deployment.

But this, they said, hinged on Iran and Iraq accepting the principle of ceasefire and disengagement.

The Islamic mediation committee comprises of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Turkey, Guinea, Gambia, Senegal and Malaysia. Mr. Arafat and Mr. Chatti also are members of the committee, which is led by Gambian President Dawda Jawara.



Her Majesty Queen Noor inaugurates the new workshop and care centre for handicapped children Monday. Built by a Swedish organisation, the Ministry of Social Development and a local company, the centre in Sweileh provides accommodation and facilities for the mentally and physically handicapped (Petra photo).

Queen Noor inaugurates workshop, care home for handicapped children

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, the additional care home and shelter workshop centre for the already established Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief was inaugurated in Sweileh Monday.

Queen Noor also toured the new centre's various facilities.

The Swedish organisation is a non-profit organisation founded in Sweden in 1938 with an aim to assist and rehabilitate needy and handicapped people. The Swedish organisation started its services in Jordan in 1966 and in 1967 it signed an agreement with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, upon whose request the organisation initiated services for mentally retarded children.

In March 1967 a home care and day school was established in Jerusalem catering for eighty children and providing extensive programmes and individual assistance to needy families.

In 1968 the Swedish organisation established its activities in Amman by setting up two model services, a care home and a day school, at a time when no institutions to care for the mentally handicapped were available nor were there any experienced personnel to care for them in Amman.

The available facilities of the centre at Sweileh were built in 1978 and it caters for 300 mentally handicapped children in various categories with a staff of 109 persons out of which only three

are Swedish and the rest are Jordanians.

Due to the increasing number of applications to the centre, the organisation requested the help of the Ministry of Social Development and other organisations to extend their help to build new facilities to accommodate more children. The cost of building such a facility reached JD 200,000 out of which Jordan's Elba House company donated half the amount and the rest was supplied by the Ministry of Social Development. In addition, the ministry will contribute JD 7,000 monthly for the running expenses of this centre.

"As we have a care home and not an institution, we are trying to meet the needs of the handicapped children as well as to train personnel to deal with these needy children," Mrs. Inga Irbing, chairman of the International Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief told the Jordan Times. "This additional project that we have already started is to cater for thirty more physically and mentally handicapped children as well as another twenty who have left the home but who are still in need of certain vocational training and care," she added.

Speeches were delivered by Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kana'an, the organisation's secretary general, Mr. Hel Storn, the president of the Amman Swedish centre, Mr. Steine Carlson, and Sweileh mayor Mohammad Aldalahmi. Queen Noor and the accompanying gue-

sts were taken for a tour of the various sections and departments of the organisation and were shown the different handicraft works by the inmates of the centre who presented the Queen with a white handmade shawl.

JYO discusses programmes for King's birthday celebrations

AMMAN (Petra) — Programmes arranged by the Jordan Youth Organisation (JYO) to celebrate His Majesty King Hussein's birthday, which falls on Nov. 14, were the subject of discussion at a meeting held Monday at the JYO under the chairmanship of Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah Oweidat.

Youths excelling in sport, art, cultural and voluntary work fields will be honoured during the celebrations. Attending the meeting were JYO Director General Mohammad Jameel Abu Al Tayyeb, Royal Cultural Centre Director General Issam Aridha and a number of JYO officials.

Abdul Jaber opens taxation, finance meetings

Investment symposium calls for inter-Arab coordination to aid economic development

AMMAN (Petra) — Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jaber, in his capacity as Acting Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Monday called for implementing the strategy of the joint Arab economic work and Arab development decade and urged greater coordination to promote inter-Arab investment opportunities.

Dr. Abdul Jaber was speaking at the opening session of a seminar on taxation on incoming Arab investment organised by the Arab League General Secretariat and the Kuwait-based Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation.

It is not easy to raise Arab investments in the economic and social development in the Arab World, Dr. Abdul Jaber said. He added that Arab investors are faced with accelerating crisis, some of which pertain to taxation while others are routine or serving the interests of certain categories, thus faced with large obstacles which can not be easily overcome. Arab investors are in need of encouragement policies from their

countries to export capital and to offer these investors facilities as regards avoiding double taxes and to provide partners in the countries where the money will be invested.

Also speaking at the session was Central Bank of Jordan Governor Mohammad Said Al Nabulsi who outlined the difficulties and major economic challenges facing the Arab World. Mr. Nabulsi said that liabilities and deficits in the balance of payments and impacts of fluctuation of foreign exchange are not restricted to Arab countries only.

Outside investments

He said that it was sad to see

that a very large part of Arab funds was being invested outside the Arab World, in spite of its huge absorption capacity. Mr. Nabulsi also said that one of the problems was how Arab investments were being taxed in the Arab World.

He said a solution which guaranteed the investor profit and security was needed to check the flight of Arab capital and to divert it to domestic investment. Mr. Nabulsi also called for a higher degree of coordination to broaden the real production base in the Arab World and to cope with such world-wide problems as debts, balance of payments deficits and currency fluctuations.

Assistant Arab League Secretary General for Economic Affairs Abdul Muhsen Zalzeleh defined three tasks as important before the symposium. These tasks are related to legislations and procedures in force, evaluation of past experiences with the aim of remedying difficulties and the exchange of expertise.

Masri, delegation leave for Brussels trade, economy cooperation meetings

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri left for Brussels Monday at the head of a high-level delegation for trade talks with the European Economic Community (EEC).

The delegation, including Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, will attend meetings of a Jordanian-European cooperation council to discuss economic, technical and financial cooperation and possible investment in industrial and agricultural projects in Jordan, the official Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

A 1977 agreement between Jordan and the community provided for such cooperation, and under a subsequent protocol Jordan

was allocated about JD 12.5 million in development loans and grants.

In 1982, another protocol was signed between the two sides granting Jordan JD 19.5 million in grants and easy long-term loans to help the country's overall development.

Trade exchange

A survey conducted on the trade exchange between Europe and Jordan since the signing of the 1977 agreement indicates that trade and economic cooperation has registered constant progress. But the survey said that the balance of trade was clearly tipped in

Europe's favour.

Jordanian exports to the Community, mostly phosphates and chemical fertilisers, rose from one million to eight million dinars between 1977 and 1983, while imports of European products increased from JD 163 million to JD 330 million during the same period.

Jordan's delegation also includes Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani, National Planning Council President Omar Abdullah Dakhan, Customs Department Director Adhel Al Qudah and Jordan's ambassador to Belgium and the European Common Market.

البحث من أجل السلام

تأليف سمو الأمير حسين ولي العهد المعظم

أو الاتصال مع الوكيل الوحيد لشركة مكيبان للنشر المحدودة في الأردن مؤسسة هلا على العنوان التالي: تليفون ٦٧٥٥١١ - ص ب ٩٦٣١٨ - تلکس ٢٢٤٠٤ هلالک جو - عمان - الأردن. نحن على استعداد لارسال نسخکم لای مکان في الأردن.

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United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Executive Advisor Na'im Qaddah outlines to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the various projects carried out by UNEP in Jordan and the region (Petra photo).

Jordan Times

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Out-heroding Herod

BY SAYING Israel could not be blamed for its invasion of Lebanon in 1982, U.S. President Ronald Reagan sounded as if age has really caught up with him. The "age issue" notwithstanding, the man, simply and plainly, tried to out-herod Herod himself.

In vain, we think the president's statement might be dismissed as an election gimmick. But it is wrong to look at it this way too.

Reagan said his line in debating his foreign policy with his rival for the presidency, Walter Mondale. The president must have forgotten his call upon the Israelis to halt their invasion and withdraw to their borders in that summer. He must have also forgotten his country's support for U.N. Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 demanding the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon at the time; and the reasons for which Alexander Haig had to resign as well. Is he really the man we want re-elected for the U.S. presidency to solve our problems?

The Israelis say they are fed up with their involvement in Lebanon. Many of them even publicly admit their invasion was a big mistake and expect it to produce nothing but dismal failure. Now comes Reagan to outbid even the staunchest of Israeli extremists, Begin and Sharon and the others, in justifying that dangerous blunder. What kind of politics is this? What electioneering? What farcical theatrics?

Unless it is true that the U.S. is actually happy about Israel's entanglement in the Lebanon quagmire, up to the point where Washington can pull some real political strings with the Zionist state, what Reagan said there can only be very unhelpful to the peace process in the area, his own initiative included. But, of course, it cannot be completely discarded that what he stated in the debate with Mondale reflects such new policy by the Americans as some reports on the entanglement factor have suggested. If it does, Reagan's most recent jibe at the Arabs becomes a different question altogether. With the U.S., however, it is most difficult for any Arab to be optimistic.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: For better Arab cooperation

IN AN address to the Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation seminar in Cairo, Prince Hassan called on both sides to confront knowledge with knowledge and planning with counter planning. He also urged officials in both countries to establish an independent identity for the Arabs among world nations.

Prince Hassan explained how these two principles can be achieved, particularly, he said, through cooperation between Jordan and Egypt in scientific and economic fields. This age, he said, is an age of scientific challenges and any successes in the political, economic or military spheres cannot be achieved if it is not based on scientific concepts and conducted through scientific channels. It is not enough to have right on our side, but this should be backed by science and technological advancement that can be employed to achieve our goals and objectives, he said.

Prince Hassan cited Jordanian and Egyptian keenness on developing the Red Sea resources as one area where the two countries can cooperate for the benefit of the Arab Nation. In fact joint Arab action and cooperation is not limited in scope and size, and the Jordanian-Egyptian formula can be adopted by other Arab states.

Al Dustour: Enhancing joint effort

THE JORDANIAN and Egyptian peoples look forward to the fruitful results of the Egyptian-Jordanian committee meetings in Cairo because they wish to see real cooperation and a form of integration between the two sides. Cooperation in the exchange of trade, launching ferry boat transportation between ports of both countries and increasing cooperation in tourism and the exchange of know-how in agriculture and industry are all channels leading to integration and some kind of unity between the two sides.

There are unlimited scopes for cooperation in these fields, and delving into this kind of cooperation constitutes the first step towards a real Arab unity. It is a pooling of resources, expertise and experience and above all, it is a manifestation of solidarity towards achieving the aspired-for goals.

The Egyptian-Jordanian meetings in Cairo now attract the attention of Arab people everywhere, and any agreement on cooperation would no doubt form an example for all other Arab states to copy.

Sawt Al Shaab: New lesson to Iran

THE RECENT Iranian offensive in the central sector of the battlefield clearly reveals Tehran's desire to achieve any kind of victory at any place in the battlefield. Tehran hoped such victory would raise the morale of the Iranian Army and gain for the regime some confidence from the Iranian people, following successive defeats in the war.

The Iranian attempts to occupy unimportant position were soon crushed by an Iraqi counter-offensive that turned the battlefield into a dump area of Iranian equipment and men. The Iranians have been preparing for the attack for seven months and they have now paid a dear price for their adventure, which caused further deterioration in the morale of their army. Iraq on the other hand has handled the situation skillfully ever since the outbreak of the war over four years ago.

Iraq has launched a successful political as well as military battle and has strengthened its armed forces and continued to develop its national economy. Iraq has been defending the Arab Nation at a time when the other Arab states were involved in their own little disputes and divided and weak.

It only hurts when I reflect

By Rami G. Khouri

I HAVE been watching American politicians for several decades, but I'm still amazed at the audacity they can display. When they hold a public office, their audacity quotient rises sharply, reaching its greatest height in the office and person of the president of the United States. True to form, President Ronald Reagan this week gave the world another example of the extremes to which an American president is prepared to go in the service of intellectual dishonesty and moral bewilderment. Listen, if you would, to these excerpts from a statement — no, not just a statement; that is too ordinary a word for the cosmic folk of Washington: This was a "proclamation", perhaps even read out while the president was riding a horse in the night waving a lantern in one hand and ringing a bell in the other — issued by the president to proclaim today, Oct. 23, 1984, a day to remember the victims of terrorism. Mr. Reagan said:

"As a world power, the United States bears global responsibilities from which we must not shrink in the face of cowardly attempts at intimidation. Instead, we must strive to carry forward the heroic legacy of those brave people who, in the search for peace

and justice, have lost their lives to international terrorism.

"Because terrorism poses such a pervasive and insidious threat to all free peoples and claims so many innocent victims in its indiscriminate brutality, we of the Western democracies have embarked on a course of improved cooperation to counter this scourge against humanity.

"To this end, it is appropriate that we reflect on the tragic loss of life that senseless terror leaves in its wake throughout the world. We do this not out of fear or trepidation, but to show our resolve that the free people of this world will not be deterred from our purpose by threats of terrorism.

"Now, therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Oct. 23, 1984, as a time of remembrance for all victims of terrorism throughout the world, and I urge all Americans to take time to reflect on the sacrifices that have been made in the pursuit of peace and freedom."

Well, blow me down, as Popeye would say, that's pretty strong stuff. And what's more, it is all true and logical. So sign me up, Ron, make room for me on the horse, give me a bell and a lantern, and allow me to

share your sense of outrage at international terrorism, and, as you have so aptly said, "to reflect on the tragic loss of life that senseless terror leaves in its wake throughout the world."

But I'm not a president of the United States, and do not yet have the audacity to proclaim entire days of remembrance for anybody. I'm a newspaper writer for a little paper in a little country. If Mr. Reagan has some spare moments in between all the proclaiming and remembering he does these days, then he might like to share my reflections from this corner of the world:

I am reflecting, as Ronald Reagan asks, on the indiscriminate brutality of terrorism, yet cannot help but think of another brutality. I think of a great power that has brutalised its own ethical standards by financing the longest military occupation of the 20th Century, the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan.

I am reflecting, as Ronald Reagan asks, about the threat of terrorism to all free peoples, yet cannot help wondering whether all those free people have ever reflected themselves on how far their freedom extends? I wonder, more specifically, why such a great

power and a great nation as the United States deemed it appropriate in the second decade of this century to proclaim to the world the truly heroic concept of the national self-determination of all people, and yet today finds itself unable to even say that the Palestinians have the right to national self-determination? Why not? If it's so great to be free, it must be awful to have your freedom curtailed on a principle such as self-determination, a principle that is not only so dear to the American way of life, but was created and given life by the American people themselves.

I am reflecting, as Ronald Reagan asks, about the heroic legacy of all those who have died during their search for peace and justice. Yet I cannot help but wonder if heroic legacies are things that American presidents only invoke when it suits them, or if heroic legacies are more awesome elements of one's national heritage and history — reminding us in our flatter moments that great powers once demonstrated their greatness by being consistent, fair and forceful, and thereby became great powers, that generated heroic legacies that meant something. Heroism comes from standing by your

national principles, not from ignoring them.

I am reflecting, as Ronald Reagan asks, on the resolve of the free people of the world. But I see the leader of the free world, the United States, displaying such a capacity for irresolution and a lack of political freedom when it comes to the Palestinian issue, that I wonder what Mr. Reagan is talking about.

It is appropriate and indeed gracious to remember those of our friends and colleagues and compatriots who have died as innocent victims of terrorism. It is inappropriate and ungracious, however, for Mr. Reagan to attempt to paint Americans and their colleagues in Western democracies as the main victims of "terror."

For terror comes in many forms, wears many clothes, speaks many tongues and rides many horses. Terror is not only the truck bombers and the airplane hijackers and the hotel bombers. This is all terror, to be sure, and is worthy of as much condemnation as can be mustered by innocent people. But there is another kind of terror, and one that helps breed the truck bombers and the assassins. There is the intellectual terror of great powers who claim to oppose occu-

pation while financing it; who claim to seek Arab-Israeli negotiations for peace while insisting on conditions that make negotiations virtually impossible; who aspire to play the role of the mediator between Arabs and Israelis while pursuing policies based first and foremost on massive support for Israel; who invent the principle of self-determination for all people but then fear to apply it equally to all people; who speak of freedom but themselves practise political servitude; who propose peace plans with sensible elements in them but then pursue policies that allow Israel to make the peace plans look like the scribbles of little children; who cherish liberty but finance and acquiesce in bondage; who, in the end, compromise the full value of their noble principles by failing to live up to them.

I offer nothing new here. I simply want to raise a voice that tells the American president that his proclamations would be a lot more forceful if he talked less about freedom and acted more like a free man. If anything deserves sustained reflection, it is this. If anything can help assure that there will be fewer innocent victims of terror in the future, it is this.

Sharon rejects Labour's Lebanon and West Bank plans

Associated Press

TEL AVIV—Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon on Saturday rejected outright Prime Minister Shimon Peres' plans for pulling Israeli troops out of Lebanon and improving conditions for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Sharon said in an Israeli radio interview that Peres' plans to rely on United Nations peace-keepers to keep guerrillas out of southern Lebanon was unacceptable to his Likud bloc, which is an equal partner in Peres' government of national unity.

It was that first time since the Labour-Likud government was formed five weeks ago that either side has publicly voted internal policy disputes, although there were known to be disagreements over the Lebanon issue between Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who heads the Likud bloc.

"We did not establish a national unity government to act as a fig leaf for Labour's defence and political plans, which we believe are disastrous," Sharon said.

Although Peres' Labour Party and Likud bloc are sharply divided over defence and territorial issues, they joined forces to deal with the country's dire economic problems. Peres also has promised that the broad-based government would seek a speedy troop pull out from Lebanon.

In outlining the security arrangement that would enable a pull-out, Peres has said he would ask the U.N. Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to station troops between the Zaharani and Awali rivers of South Lebanon.

The presence of the 10-nation UNIFIL force would be complemented by agreements with Lebanon and Syria to prevent guerrilla infiltration into areas bordering Israel.

Sharon, the former general who as defence minister planned the 1982 invasion of Lebanon, reiterated his contention that UNIFIL had cooperated with Palestinian resistance fighters who attacked the Israeli border before Israel chased them out of Lebanon.

Regarding the question of Taba, a tiny strip of beach on the Egyptian-Israeli border at the

northern tip of the Red Sea, Sharon said Likud could not accept any solution that would take the enclave out of Israeli hands.

Both countries claim the one-square kilometre beach, and the dispute has hampered normal ties between them despite the 1979 peace treaty. One possible solution proposed by Labour planners was that Taba be run as an international zone supervised by both countries.

Sharon also rejected outright a programme Peres presented to U.S. officials in Washington ear-

lier this month for easing restrictions on West Bank Palestinians in accordance with American wishes.

The plan envisions liberalising currency regulations, allowing the creation of a Palestinian bank and possibly a cement factory and reopening the Al Najah University which the Israelis closed in July.

"This so-called improving the quality of life for the Palestinians is simply a cover to pave the way for an American-sponsored political solution in the West Bank and Gaza," Sharon said.

CIA manual uncovers role in Nicaragua

By Carol Giacomo
Reuter

WASHINGTON—Publication of a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) manual for Nicaraguan rebels could sound the death-knell for covert American support for the guerrillas and set new problems for President Reagan before the Nov. 6 U.S. elections.

While the 42-page booklet talks about "returning democracy" to Nicaragua, the guerrilla tactics it promotes to achieve that goal, such as the murder of judges and security officials, are anathema to most Americans.

The manual also suggests that professional criminals be hired for selective "jobs" and that demonstrations be incited to bring about the shooting of "martyrs" for the rebel cause.

Support in Congress for "contras", the Central Intelligence Agency-backed opponents of Nicaragua's leftist government, declined dramatically after the disclosure earlier this year that the CIA had directed the mining of Nicaraguan harbours.

Before Congress adjourned this month, even Mr. Reagan's Republican allies helped pass a 1985 spending bill that cut off aid to the rebels.

The legislation said the president could ask Congress for a vote to resume the funding after next February.

It had seemed unlikely even before the CIA manual was uncovered last week that the Democratic-controlled House, which has voted four times to end the aid, would ever agree to restart the funding. Now, most consider it impossible.

"This is clearly the last nail in the coffin for assistance to the contras," said William Leogrande, an American University professor and expert on Latin America who works for the Senate Democrats.

Much of the manual is devoted to telling the rebels how to achieve a "close identification" with the Nicaraguan people.

It says the contras should put aside their weapons and help peasants plant, fish or build homes to win their support.

"Even in war, it is possible to smile, laugh or greet people," says a typical counsel.

But the manual also instructs the rebels to destroy military and police installations, set up ambushes and kidnap Sandinist government officials.

Under the heading "Selective Use of Violence," it says: "It is possible to neutralise carefully selected and planned targets such as court judges, police and state security chiefs etc." "Neutralise" is regarded as a euphemism for "killing".

"WE FIGURE IT TAKES ONE TO CATCH ONE"



Secretary of State George Shultz said on Friday: "As far as the question of assassination... it is against our morality, it is against our principle, it is against our law, and the president won't have anything to do with it."

The manual also encourages rebels to infiltrate unions, student groups and other organisations and "prepare in advance a hostile mental attitude among the target groups so that at the decisive moment they can turn their furor into violence."

The manual urges blackmail

and tells the rebels not to identify themselves to potential recruits until after several private conversations.

"Then, the recruit will be informed that he or she is already inside the movement and will be exposed to the police of the regime if he or she does not cooperate."

It says rebels with hidden arms should go to demonstrations and "march slightly behind the innocent and gullible participants (and) enter into action only as reinforcements if the guerrilla agitators are attacked by the police."

Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale seized on the manual last week as another example of Mr. Reagan's failed foreign policy leadership and joined calls by other Democrats for the resignation of CIA chief William Casey, a close friend of the president.

Seeking to minimise political damage from the issue, Mr. Reagan ordered an inquiry into possible improper conduct by the CIA, and a senior administration official blamed the manual on a low-level contract CIA employee.

Soviet position confuses Reagan and Mondale

By Jeffrey Amsell
Reuter

WASHINGTON—Reagan administration and Mondale campaign officials say they are confused by Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko's latest arms control position and frustrated by its lack of clarity.

For both the U.S. president and Democratic challenger Walter Mondale, the timing of Mr. Chernenko's first interview with a Western journalist since he came to power last February could not have been worse.

The interview, in which Mr. Chernenko said progress on arms control would bring better U.S.-Soviet relations, was published in the Washington Post on Wednesday, four days before Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale meet in a televised debate on foreign policy.

Aides to both candidates said it appeared the Soviet leader was seeking to influence Sunday night's debate and the Nov. 6 U.S. election.

But both sides said they were uncertain whether Mr. Chernenko was hoping to help Mr. Mondale's underdog campaign, or reflecting a reluctant acceptance that Mr. Reagan was likely to win and Moscow should position itself for the next four years.

Mr. Chernenko listed four proposals: a nuclear arms freeze, a ban on space weapons, ratification of two limited nuclear test treaties and renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons. He said agreement on at least some of them "would mean a real shift" in U.S.-Soviet relations and the world situation.

One frustrated official told Reuters that trying to fathom the Soviet leader's motives was like "reading entrails."

Comparing the new statement with Moscow's detailed offer last summer of talks on space weapons, the official said: "It would be a lot more helpful if they would just come right out and say what they want like they did with the space talks."

One theory in Washington is that Mr. Chernenko, having failed to get the space talks under way, was trying again to signal Washington that Moscow is looking for a face-saving way to get back into negotiations on U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

Soviet negotiators walked out of two sets of missile talks late last year after the United States began deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe. They said they would not return unless the new weapons are dismantled.

If Moscow's space talks offer was intended as a way of edging

quietly back into the suspended negotiations, this hope was dashed by Washington's public insistence that it would go to the table to discuss nuclear as well as space weapons.

Each government blamed the other for blocking the talks, which Moscow proposed should take place in Vienna in September.

Some Reagan and Mondale advisers said Mr. Chernenko's proposal this week might have been a new signal of readiness to re-enter nuclear arms talks, but only through the back door.

As evidence for this theory, they noted that in his interview Mr. Chernenko had not mentioned the impasse over nuclear missiles or reiterated the demand for dismantling of the U.S. missiles in Europe.

"If that precondition has been dropped it would be a promising development," Mondale adviser Mr. David Aaron said.

Administration officials agreed this omission could be a "coy signal" from the Kremlin. But they and Mr. Mondale aides said the Chernenko interview might have been aimed primarily at influencing the presidential debate and the election.

They noted that three of the four arms control proposals he listed — all but renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons — were similar to positions advocated by Mr. Mondale. Mr. Reagan has been sharply critical of all four proposals in the past.

If it became clear that Mr. Chernenko was trying to help Mr. Mondale, both sides said, it would almost certainly backfire. One noted: "Soviet endorsement in an American election isn't necessarily a plus."

Mr. Mondale was clearly wary of this. He declined on Thursday to embrace Mr. Chernenko's proposals even where they appeared to be in line with his own positions. "It's not at all clear what the Soviets are talking about," Mr. Mondale, told one interviewer. "You have to look at the fine print, you have to press them to see what they actually mean."

The White House also struck a cautious note, praising the "constructive tone" of Mr. Chernenko's interview while pointedly not embracing his four proposals, which officials dismissed as old Soviet ideas previously rejected in Washington.

Privately, the officials said two of the four, dealing with limits on nuclear tests and a ban on space weapons, might hold out the possibility of productive talks at a later date, presumably after the U.S. presidential election.

اتحاد من الدول

Frogs' legs and the French film industry

Nigel Andrews, recently in Paris, looks at the demise of the "New Wave" and searches for signs of life in the French cinema.

"Paris est complexe, monsieur."

The chilling words rang out from the hotel accommodation lady on the motorway 50 miles outside Paris. Packed out by the Salon d'Automne, the city had no room for me at any hotel.

There could be no better symbol than this for the present-day French film industry, which—as I found from my daily commutings into Paris from my Nemours motel—is as mysteriously and busily impenetrable in the mid-1980s as Paris is in September and October. Astounded by the big French presence at the Venice Film Festival this year, with four films in competition by the deathless brigade of Rs—Resnais, Rohmer, Rivette and Rouch—and many other movies on the fringe, I had decided to take the pulse of Paris and see if French cinema is undergoing a long-awaited revival. Is a second wave about to crash on the shores of filmdom? Are new directors of genius even now curled up in the swell?

Truth, as usual, proved stranger than expectation. There are no discernible heirs apparent yet to Godard, Truffaut, Chabrol or the four Rs. But the current upheavals and growing pains are no less interesting and momentous for that. Poised on the cusp of new tec-

hnology—with an expanding video market and a new subscription TV channel due to open soon—France is facing Britain's problem of proliferating outlets and contracting or beleaguered production sources.

During my stay in France, Le Figaro was turning its arts pages into an open forum for letters and articles about French cinema. In particular, how is the industry to cope with the triple threat of escalating production costs (the average French movie budget has climbed by 30 per cent in a year), a downward productivity graph (231 films made in 1981, 164 in 1982, 131 in 1983) and an alarming financial failure-success ratio (80 per cent of French films don't break even)?

A leading Paris distributor I spoke to laid out to me with gloved fists (insisting on anonymity as he did so), aiming angry blows at the French government and French TV. At the government because the machinery of Socialist centralisation, from subsidy of films to nationalised banks, has meant that loans to movie production are ever more insidiously tied to government approval of the scripts, causing faint hearts in the creative furnaces. And at TV because feature films get a raw deal in television sales, since the medium lays out only four per cent

of its budget on buying movies, which occupy considerably more than four per cent of its airtime.

Sceptical of under-capitalisation as the main problem, I raised with my distributor the question of the dearth of talented new French directors. Surely the glory of the French New Wave back in the 60s was that directors were forced by lack of capital to invent a new kind of cinema? To shoot on the streets, with shoestring budgets, creating a new movie language as they went along? Mightn't the same pressures produce the same results today?

"But those film-makers, the 'auteurs'," he said, "they are all fine, but they do not provide the commercial base for French cinema. They never did, the Godards and Truffauts and Rohmers, you know, there are people abroad who think all Frenchmen eat frogs' legs. But in 99 per cent of French restaurants you won't even find frogs' legs on the menu! The 'auteur' theory is like that. People think a handful of directors define a national cinema. But do you know who is the most successful director in France during the last twelve years? Not Godard or Truffaut. Not even Lelouch. Claude Zidi!"

Collapse of Financial Times critic. Never having heard of Zidi, I went straight out to catch his new film "Les Ripoux", thinking that here must be a populist director

uncharted by festivals or auteurs-lovers who might be a new discovery or at least a key to the lively commercial tastes of sub-auteur French cinema. But on both levels, Zidi baffles. This cack-handed police comedy stars Philippe Noiret as a corrupt old "Inspecteur" showing the duty-dodging ropes to an initially idealistic young tyro. But if the soggy mix of farce, homospun cynicism and sentimentality (there's even a tart-with-a-heart heroine) is the best that French popular cinema can offer, it's no surprise it's deeply in the doldrums.

Even that great straddler of two worlds, Claude Lelouch, who makes popular French movies (most famously Un Homme Et Une Femme) that also sometimes skim into festivals, is having a rough time. His last film "Viva La Vie" faltered (relatively) at the box office and his new one, which I discovered him making in the little Burgundy town of Pouilly-en-Auxois, seems like a composite version of every Lelouch film ever made. "Partir, Revenir" boasts the usual all-star cast—Jean-Louis Trintignant, Michel Piccoli, Annie Girardot—and the usual nostalgic, generation-hopping tale, here spanning the 1940s and '50s.

Trintignant, who leapt to world-wide fame in "Un Homme Et Une Femme", still likes Lelouch's film-making methods, which smack of the brave days of

the Nouvelle Vague. "He won't show you the complete script", the baggy corduroy star told me as we stood on Pouilly's 1940s-dressed railway station in the shadow of a wheezing WW2-vintage steam train. "He feeds you the story day by day, and he'll often not give you your lines until ten minutes before shooting. So there's always this sense of freshness and spontaneity."

Except, of course, when there isn't. In recent years Lelouch's once authentic charm has become ever more big-engined and impersonal. And though one goggles at the loving period transformations going on in Pouilly from repainted signs to 1940s Citroens equipped with gazogenes (large fuel-saving gas/oxygen cylinders strapped to cars during rationing)—and admires Lelouch's attempts to continue the new wave tradition of improvisatory direction (camera angles thought up on the wing, script sprung on the actors at the last minute), one wonders if the end product, like most of Lelouch's recent films, won't be an aerated trifle born of an epic production effort.

Nostalgic subjects, furthermore, like "Partir, Revenir" are often the sign of a cinema industry in retreat, or at least hiding from the nasty blows of the present. The miracle of the French new wave was its bang-up-date-ness. Even when Godard

or Truffaut tipped their hats to old movie styles—the gangster film in "Breathless," the MGM musical in "Une Femme Est Une Femme"—the rest of their clothing and gestures were brand new. But even the few French directors who excite a ripple of expectation today, like Jean-Jacques Bénéix of "Diva", seem mired in borrowed or beautiful style.

The biggest new French film to open during my Paris visit was Christine Pascal's "La Garce", which goes in a lot for Bénéix's doom-and-velvet violence in its sale of boy-ropes-girl, girl-ropes-like-it and amour-fou-results. Isabelle Huppert performs expressive wonders with the semi-draft material and Richard Berry (of "La Balance") has a strong Bogart presence as the man. But like Bénéix's films, it's an exercise in style with little or no substance; all dressed up, it has nowhere to go.

For the French cinema to revive artistically, there have to be new voices, new ideas and new styles. And for it to revive commercially—which I don't believe is the separate phenomenon my distributor friend suggests—that freshness, confidence and courage have to be spread into entertainment movies too. (Just as Godard and Truffaut 20 years ago began a popular apostle in Lelouch.) The French new wave is dead: long live—and may it hasten—the next wave—Financial Times news feature.

Amman listened to some nice music over the past two years

By Jean Claude Elias
Special to the Jordan Times

Mr. Jean Claude Elias is a music critic who has received classical music training in Paris. He has also played in several bands in Morocco and Lebanon and is a lively enthusiast of many musical styles. The following analysis on live concerts and the interaction between performers and the audience was contributed to the Jordan Times as a guest commentary. Mr. Elias will be reviewing concerts and musical developments in Jordan on a regular basis for the Jordan Times.

AMMAN—Over the past two years we have been offered many opportunities to go to music concerts in Amman, classical music most of the time, but also pop and lately even jazz. What is interesting is that some of the performers come from Jordan, especially the pop and rock musicians. The yearly Jerash festival has also added to the variety and number of such events.

Without trying here to analyse the quality of the performances I have had the chance to witness, I find it extremely important and positive that orchestras are coming from Europe or the U.S., young Jordanians are playing in local rock bands, pianists from France or Norway are filling the seats of the beautiful Royal Cultural Centre to the delight of receptive audiences.

People and music need direct live contact with each other. That's the way it has been for centuries until radio, T.V. and sophisticated stereo equipment started invading homes, cars, restaurants and virtually any public place. Not to forget this tiny cassette player with highly coloured headphones that some people cannot live, walk, jog, breathe or sleep without any more.

Stereo equipment is certainly nice to have. It has also been improved to an incredible level thanks to the progress in electronics, the use of micro-chips and other wizardry. But such equipment has a specific function and place. It should in no way replace live performances or become a suc-

cedaneum for them. Modern space age technology has given us very powerful and useful machinery; unfortunately, using it with no moderation is leading many of us to isolation spending hours watching T.V. or listening to the radio, and thus being unable to have a nice conversation with your friends, wife or children.

Feedback

During a concert, feedback occurs between the performers and the audience. It might be negative if the musicians are not up to it or if the audience is too cold. It might be positive if, on the contrary, the listeners are enthusiastic or the band really good.

In any case music is alive, and that is what really matters. Music is not only a way for the artist to express himself, or for youngsters to dance at the disco, it is also a most important communication channel between people, like any form of art.

Admiring the original "Mona Lisa" painting at the Louvre museum in Paris is definitely not the same as seeing even perfect photograph of it. Audio equipment, as good as it can be, will never transmit the warmth and truth of a live performance.

Concerts are also a great help to musicians for improving their playing and composing. Let us hope that their number will go increasing from year to year in Jordan so that it will lead to a chain reaction, the consequences of which would be most pacific.

Italy's Totocalcio makes money out of national obsession

By Tony Austin
Reuter

ROME—Totocalcio, the Italian state-sponsored football (soccer) pools system, is a model of how to make money out of national obsession.

Every week about nine million citizens, from grandmothers staking a few hundred lire (few cents) to organised syndicates with an outlay of 500,000 lire (\$260), try to win the jackpot by predicting the results of 13 matches.

The Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), which runs the competition under government concession, is budgeting for gross revenue this year of 1,417 billion lire (\$739 million), rising to 1,750 billion lire (\$912 million) in 1985.

Totocalcio officials say theirs is the largest and most popular football pools system in the world. The government receives 24.8

per cent of the gross takings, CONI 25.5 per cent, four per cent goes towards the construction of public sports facilities, and 38 per cent is distributed in prize money. The rest is swallowed by administration.

"Italy is the only country in the world where sport subsidises the state, rather than the other way round," said CONI spokeswoman Flaminia Scimone.

In an average week the "monopremio" (kitty) amounts to about 16 billion lire (eight million dollars), to be shared among bettors who accurately predict all 13 games. Those who get 12 correct receive a smaller part of the jackpot.

If nobody scores either 12 or 13 points, the winnings are added to the following week's.

The largest win to date was on Nov. 28, 1982, when two bettors each received 3,225,942,000 lire (now worth 1.7 million dollars).

Like most winners, they preferred to remain anonymous.

Totocalcio winnings are tax exempt and players are not obliged to fill in their names and addresses on the entry coupon. A winner in Bologna once signed the coupon simply "mamma ed io" (me and my mum).

This may avoid the unwelcome attentions of distant relatives in the event of a win, but can also lead to arguments within families and syndicates about who is entitled to claim. Totocalcio officials say.

Earlier this year an angry but misguided client stalked up and down the corridors of the CONI and Totocalcio offices in Rome, demanding "the 11 or 12 billion lire" he said he had won.

But pools officials believe they have minimised the risks of fraud or error by introducing a new, sophisticated registration system when the current soccer season

began last August.

Customers write their forecasts against each of the eight first division and five second division matches on a standard form which has room for four different, paid columns.

There are 13,500 authorised agencies in Italy, most of them in bars and betting shops.

The completed coupon is fed into a validating machine which translates the handwritten marks—1 for a home win, 2 for an away win, x for a draw—onto a paper band. The machine issues a printed receipt to the client who must then check the machine has got his forecast right.

Games are played on Sundays and the deadline for pools coupons is midnight on Saturday night.

Agents take the paper band from each validating machine to one of 14 regional centres, where

it is converted into a floppy disc and inserted into the main data network.

"The kick-offs are nearly always simultaneous and we can announce the number of winning entries within one hour of the results," Totocalcio official Gianfranco Serrano Flory said.

Soccer clubs announce the exact prize money at stake each week on their electronic scoreboards along with the full-time scores of other games, giving players their first taste of success or failure.

"If anything goes wrong, the customer always complains it was the fault of the machine," said Mr. Serrano Flory, director of Totocalcio's Regional Coordination Office.

"In fact it is always a fault by the player or the agent. A folded entry form, or even a speck of dirt in front of the optical scanner, could result in a different entry from the

one intended," he said.

Pools experts say the chances of taking all the week's winnings with a single coupon are very remote, because Italian soccer games are relatively easy to predict.

"For a really big win you need several false results that nobody else predicted," according to Paolo Carbone in his recent book "How to Win a Billion on the Pools."

Alongside the official pools system an illegal football lottery known as "toto nero" (black pools) operates. Bookmakers offer odds on each result and pay out at an agreed rendezvous on Sunday evening.

"It is all based on trust," said a Roman office clerk who regularly plays toto nero. "There have been cases where the bookies ran off with millions of lire, or raids by the police. But all the same it takes a lot of the trade from Totocalcio."

Spreading drug use in Gulf states causing real concern

From the Middle East Times

DUBAI—The growing menace of drug-taking in the Gulf, particularly among young people in the United Arab Emirates, has led to the decision by the UAE Sociological Society to establish a research committee to conduct a field study on the "delinquency of minors."

The decision follows concrete evidence obtained by the police of an alarming increase in drug-trafficking in the emirates and a call by Dr. Gasim Ibrahim Mukhayer, an expert in forensic toxicology at the Criminal Investigation Department laboratories in Dubai, to attack the narcotic supply bases.

Dr. Gasim has warned of a wor-

ldwide increase in drug-smuggling and, in the emirates, of the ability of suppliers of narcotics to adopt new forms of camouflage, particularly the polymeric controlled delivery systems.

It is now well known that drug-taking, glue-sniffing and even the ingestion of dangerous pesticides in search of "kicks" has led to the deaths of several youths. It is this alarming development in the emirates' multinational population that has led to the launch of the Sociological Society's field study.

A special questionnaire has been distributed and early returns suggest that the increase in juvenile crime, including the use of dangerous drugs, is one result of the structure of society since the discovery of oil and the con-

comitant changes that this has brought in social developments.

Dr. Mohammad Huweidi, a member of the research committee, said that juvenile crime has now become "a great menace to society and should be tackled with the help of a scientific approach."

He said that the role of the family in a modern society in the emirates would be investigated fully—particularly the child-parent relationship.

Dr. Gasim said that as drug-smuggling into the emirates had become more sophisticated, the CID and specialised laboratory personnel had to increase vigilance and detention methods, particularly as some dangerous drugs could be coming in a

harmless package of medicine when, in reality, the contents were heroin contained in capsules.

He said the equipment in the laboratories barely sufficed to cope with the increasing amount of evidence produced by the security authorities and there was the need for the emirates to "keep up to date" in drug-detection methods.

He said drug-traffickers were ready to run high risks because of the high prices that the drugs fetched. They were smuggling in such drugs as opium and qat or hashish in raw form or as processed narcotics such as heroin or cocaine. The ways to beat detection, he stressed, were ultra-sophisticated.

There has been an increase in police vigilance and, with public

cooperation, there are fewer cases now of drugs coming into the emirates in raw form. Drug-smugglers, however, are now resorting to camouflage to send in processed drugs, particularly in the form of acceptable medicinal powders, tablets and liquids.

Dr. Gasim said that if 50 kilograms of heroin was brought into Dubai it would provide enough "dope" to keep the entire population "on a high" for at least 10 years. That was one reason why there had to be increased police and customs vigilance.

He said that many drug addicts had turned to pesticides for new "kicks." Last year five people died as a result of ingesting pesticides. Recent legislation banned glue-sniffing and similar dangerous

practices. As a result the laboratory technicians and the police are now studying this growing menace affecting youths and, as Dr. Gasim put it, "the lower class of expatriate workers."

The availability of drugs had to be cut down to a minimum or to a complete cessation of the illegal trafficking, he said. So far, legal penalties and criminal-law punishments have proved to be insufficient deterrents to the pushers and the users, said Dr. Gasim.

In the emirates the first major task is the complete elimination of the various narcotics now entering the country at transit points. The task will be difficult but, unless it can be accomplished, there will certainly be increased drug-usage.



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Italian prosecutor asks for closure of game fixing case

ROME (R) — An Italian prosecutor examining allegations that representatives of Italy's 1982 World Cup-winning team paid Cameroon to 'fix' a first-phase match in Spain has asked for the case to be closed, an Italian Football Federation spokeswoman said.

Earlier Monday the International Football Federation (FIFA) denied a Swiss news agency report, carried by Reuters, that FIFA had closed its own investigation after failing to produce evidence to substantiate the allegations.

The Italian federation spokeswoman said prosecutor Francesco Nitto-Palma had made the request to an investigating magistrate last Friday after finding no proof of the allegations published by an Italian magazine last month.

"A final ruling on closing the case is awaited from the investigating magistrate, she added.

Nitto-Palma opened the inquiry

last week and heard evidence from national team manager Enzo Bearzot and former captain and goalkeeper Dino Zoff.

Commenting on the prosecutor's move to the daily Gazzetta dello Sport, Bearzot said that for him the inquiry had only just begun. "I want clarity for myself, the national team and Italian football," he was quoted as saying.

Bearzot threatened to resign at the end of last month when the allegations first appeared in the weekly magazine Epoca.

Italian players, including World Cup hero Paolo Rossi, also strongly denied the allegations which

were condemned in the Italian press as an underhand attack on Bearzot and the Italian team.

Epoca alleged that Cameroon players were given \$100,000 to ensure a 1-1 draw in a first-phase match during the World Cup finals.

Italy needed a draw against Cameroon in the final match of their qualifying group to be sure of finishing at least second and thus going through to the second round.

Italian soccer officials have pointed out that Italy were anxious for a win, not a draw, so as to finish top of its group and avoid meeting Brazil and Argentina in the next round.

In the event Italy beat both South American teams in the second stage with some brilliant attacking soccer. After overcoming Poland in the semifinals, Italy claimed the trophy by beating West Germany 3-1 in the final.

Undefeated Iraq, Australia clash in Merlion semifinal

SINGAPORE (R) — A Netherlands youth side thrashed defending champions Australia 5-2 Monday to sweep into the semifinals of the Merlion Cup international soccer tournament as winners of Group 'A'.

The teams were locked at 2-2 early in the second half but the Dutch powered to victory with three goals in the last 20 minutes.

Midfielder Freddie Prijs rose above the Australian defence in the 71st minute to glance a header into the top right corner of the net. Then defender Anno de Kleine made it 4-2 in the 80th minute before Prijs was on target again four minutes later to complete the rout. But the Australians also qualified by finishing second in the standings.

South Korea also qualified for the semifinals when they drew 2-2 with an Argentine selection in a bruising encounter which resulted in six players being booked.

The Argentines, who needed a win to qualify, led 1-0 at halftime but squandered numerous chances to allow the South Koreans to draw level and go through by virtue of finishing second in Group 'B'.

Striker Adrian Pasteri shot the South Americans into a 42nd minute lead before the South Koreans equalised through Kim Jong Boo. But two minutes later the South Koreans took the lead through a controversial goal by skipper Choi Jin Han, which the Argentines claimed was offside.

Pasteri pounced to net the equaliser but the draw was not sufficient to carry the Argentines through.

South Korea face the Netherlands on Thursday in a semifinal while favourites Iraq, unbeaten so far in the tournament, take on Australia on Friday in the other.

Majesty Prince wins Canada's richest horse race

TORONTO (R) — U.S. challenger Majesty's Prince burst through on the inside for a thrilling victory Sunday in the Woodbine International Turf Classic, Canada's richest horse race.

It was an American one-two as the five-year-old Chestnut beat 90-1 outsider Jack Slade with French challenger Esprit du Nord third.

Hot favourite All Along was a big disappointment. The French filly named North American Horse of the year in 1983 and strongly fancied to repeat her Woodbine win of last year was fourth without ever looking dangerous.

Australian Gary Moore, aboard Esprit du Nord, lodged an objection against Laffit Pincay Jr. and Majesty's Prince, who was third in last year's Woodbine International and won the race in

1982. The objection was quickly overruled and Pincay said "I was really surprised there was a claim of foul. My horse came through really well on the inside and I never felt any contact."

Majesty's Prince, the best horse on grass in North America after John Henry, earned \$290,000 for his win over a mile and five furlongs. The colt's victory was his third in six starts this year.

He will now be aimed at the \$2 million Breeders Cup in California next month.

Gary Moore had better luck earlier in the \$200,000 E.P. Taylor Stakes when he brought the French filly Reine Mathilde up on the outside to record a smooth victory for Chantilly trainer Alec Head.

WBC winds up convention saying ring safety is king

MONTREAL (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) chief Jose Sulaiman wound up the organisation's 21st annual convention stressing the importance of safety and stripping Marvin Hagler of half of his world middleweight crown.

Sulaiman, who was elected to another four-year term, withdrew recognition of Hagler for his defiance of a 12-round limit for title fights.

Hagler, who stopped number one contender Mustafa Hamsho in the third round of a scheduled 15-rounder last Friday night in New York, remains the rival World Boxing Association (WBA) champion.

Sulaiman told the 22-member executive committee the morning after the bout he expected to face

criticism for the move but the WBC would not budge from its 12-round limit, which took effect on January 1, 1983.

The Mexico City-based WBC reduced the title fight limit from 15 rounds after the death of South Korean lightweight Duk Koo Kim following a WBA-sanctioned title fight against Ray 'Boom Boom' Mancini of the United States.

Sulaiman told a news conference at the end of the six-day convention that the WBC had earlier sanctioned a 15-round fight between Hagler and Roberto Duran of Panama on condition that the winner fight the top contender under WBC rules.

The WBA stipulates championship fights be scheduled for 15 rounds.

Sulaiman said Hagler had until November 8 to appeal against the decision.

The WBC chief termed boxing safety 'the king of matters at this convention' and announced some new measures.

He said WBC-approved doctors would be appointed to oversee the training of champions and challengers for title fights in order to ensure that a boxer is going to come (to the fight) in optimum medical condition.

The executive council also approved a recommendation that boxers who suffer detached retinas not be allowed to fight for a WBC title. Retired welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard is best known of those who have suffered this condition.

Chess veterans seek to portray chess championship romp as normal

MOSCOW (R) — The opposing camps in the World Chess Championship are seeking to play down suggestions that there is anything out of the ordinary in Anatoly Karpov's romp towards victory in the all-Soviet contest, chess tournament veterans said Monday.

Karpov, the current world champion, holds a convincing 4-0 lead over challenger Garry Kasparov and an article in The Times of London earlier this month suggested that there was a 'sinister plot' behind Kasparov's apparently easy defeats.

The report was criticised by the International Chess Federation (FIDE) President Florencio Campomanes over the weekend and aides to both contenders are said by tournament veterans to be trying to portray the contest as normal.

"They want to avoid the more fantastic allegations, with the cor-

responding bitterness and chauvinism, that have been part of the chess scene since Fischer-Spassky," said one grandmaster who regularly attends the world championships.

In that 1972 championship, where American Bobby Fischer turned the Russian-dominated game of chess into an extension of superpower rivalry when he defeated Boris Spassky, allegations escalated to the stage where the players' chairs were X-rayed for secret devices.

The current competition has, on the face of it, no national or ideological undertones for the first time in 15 years. The first man to win six games, with draws not counting, takes the title. Karpov and Kasparov are universally agreed to be the world's top players. Kasparov eliminated Korchnoi in London

but the challenger has never won against the champion.

The resulting demoralisation amongst Kasparov's supporters has led to rumours, which tournament veterans say they expected long ago, of extra-sensory perception and parapsychology being used by Karpov to weaken his opponent.

Soviet psychologist Vladimir Zuhbar, one of Karpov's advisers who caused controversy in the 1978 match against Korchnoi, has been in the audience, though sitting amongst Kasparov's supporters.

The Times report said that it was possible that Kasparov had been warned not to play well and quoted Soviet chess champion Spassky, who now lives in Paris, as saying that the Soviet Chess Federation did not like to see Karpov lose.

Ovett undergoes heart tests

LONDON (R) — Steve Ovett, Britain's 1,500 metres world recordholder and 1980 Olympic 800 metres champion, is undergoing tests for a suspected viral heart infection, according to a newspaper report here.

At the Los Angeles Olympics Ovett finished eighth and last in the 800 metres final and withdrew

from the final of the 1,500 metres. He was carried from the coliseum on a stretcher and taken to hospital for tests after the second race.

The Mail on Sunday report said Ovett, whose family has a history of heart disease, had been told initially that he could have had coronary heart disease.

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Lauda completes splendid season

ESTORIL, Portugal (R) — Half a point. That was all that separated Niki Lauda and Alain Prost in the tightest battle in the 34 years of the World Drivers' Championship.

Lauda, the remarkable Austrian, claimed the crown for a third time, completing a splendid season by finishing second in the Portuguese Grand Prix here Sunday — precisely the position required to hold off his French team-mate.

Prost won the race — again. But his record-equaling seventh victory left him wondering just what he must achieve to take the crown back to France, the nation which

introduced Grand Prix racing to the world.

Prost won nine points for victory, giving him 71.5 for the season. But Lauda collected six for being second and had 72.

Underlining their domination of the season was the fact that Elio de Angelis of Italy was a distant third with 34 points.

Lauda found time among the post-race celebrations to pay a tribute to his McLaren partner, the driver who gave him the toughest test of his long, illustrious career.

"Prost is one of the best, he will win the championship one day," Lauda said.

Lauda, whose remarkable career has encompassed championship wins in 1975, 1977 and 1984, near death in 1976 plus retirement for two years, will be back to defend his number one status next season.

"This was the hardest season of my life," Lauda said afterwards. "I took chances in that race, I drove hard all the way through. I thought to myself, if you don't finish you are not world champion."

"I must thank McLaren for a fine season," he added.

It is perhaps a pity the title could not be shared. The McLaren pair won 12 of the 16 races, including an unprecedented four one-two finishes. Finland's Keke Rosberg was the last driver to interrupt their domination — in Dallas eight races ago.

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Reagan, Mondale clash on foreign policy

No clearcut winner emerges from final election debate

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (R) — President Reagan and Democratic challenger Walter Mondale clashed Sunday night on Central America, Lebanon, East-West relations and arms control in their last televised debate before the Nov. 6 election.

Both sides immediately claimed victory, but political analysts and television commentators rated the debate a virtual stand-off with neither candidate a clear-cut winner.

Mr. Reagan defended his "Star Wars" space defence plan and the U.S. role in Lebanon, and accused Mr. Mondale of having "a record of weakness with regard to our national defence which is second to none."

Mr. Mondale, still trailing in opinion polls despite his strong showing in their first debate two weeks ago, attacked Mr. Reagan for failing to master the details of arms control and declared "the terrorists have won each time" in Lebanon.

Mr. Mondale said administration policy on leftist-led Nicaragua had undermined U.S. moral authority, citing a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) booklet that advocated political assassinations by rightist rebels.

Mr. Reagan said the booklet had been prepared by a low-level employee working under contract to the CIA in Central America and that some of the pages had been printed by mistake. He said that if anyone was guilty "they will be removed."

On U.S.-Soviet relations, Mr. Reagan accused Mr. Mondale of an attitude that would result in unilateral disarmament — "weakness if you will," Mr. Mondale denied the charge and retorted that he had no illusions about the Kremlin.

"I don't trust the Russians," he said.

He repeated the charge that Mr. Reagan knew little about details of arms control and weapons that he believed submarine nuclear missiles could be recalled in flight.

Mr. Reagan denied he had ever said that.

Mr. Reagan said he retracted none of the harsh rhetoric he used against the Soviet Union shortly after he came into office. His tone toward the Kremlin has softened since, but he said tough talk was needed initially.

"We did get their attention," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Mondale said the United States had pulled out of Lebanon earlier this year in humiliation and noted there had been no retaliation against suicide bombers who blew up the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut and twice hit the American embassy.

"I'm tempted to ask what you would do," Mr. Reagan said. He said the terrorist centres were being sought and promised there would eventually be retaliation. But he added that in retaliating, care had to be taken not to harm civilians.

Mr. Reagan attacked the policy of the Carter administration, in which Mr. Mondale served as vice president, in Iran before the fall of the Shah in 1979. He said he was not convinced that the monarch was "that far out of line with his people."

Mr. Reagan acknowledged that aspects of the government of President Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines "do not look good to us" but said that if Mr. Marcos

were ousted he would be succeeded by a government hostile to the United States.

Mr. Mondale, attacking Mr. Reagan's so-called "star wars" missile defence plan, ridiculed the president's suggestion that the United States should offer to turn over the technology to the Soviet Union after it has been perfected.

Mr. Reagan said he would give the Soviet Union a "demonstration" of the star wars defence but did not explain.

Mr. Mondale said the Star Wars concept and the administration's plan to develop anti-satellite weapons would start a new arms race.

"Why don't we stop this madness now and draw a line and keep the heavens free from war?" Mr. Mondale asked.

Mr. Reagan had to correct himself at one point, when he said that a CIA man was in Nicaragua directing operations against the Sandinist government. He said later he had meant to say Central America. He did not name the country.

Mr. Mondale, in response to a reporter's question, said Mr. Reagan's age — 73 — was not a campaign issue.

And Mr. Reagan drew laughter when he joked, "I will not make age an issue in this campaign. I will not exploit for political purposes my opponent's youth and inexperience."

Mr. Mondale is 56. Analysts said no clear-cut winner emerged from the 90-minute televised debate, although aides to both men predictably claimed victory.

"I think the president was in command tonight... he was on the offensive and in command of the debate," White House Chief of Staff James Baker said.

Mr. Mondale's Campaign Manager, Jim Johnson, said of the Democratic challenger: "I think

he won because he was strong and effective throughout."

While analysts declined to name a winner on the night, most agreed that in the long term Mr. Reagan could benefit most from a performance they saw as a vast improvement on his lacklustre showing in the first debate on Oct. 7.

Mr. Reagan was given credit more for what he did not do — commit a major gaffe — while Mr. Mondale was seen as failing to come up with a knock-out punch to close the gap on the president's nine to 25 point lead in the polls.

"A lot of people were waiting for Mr. Reagan to fall off the log and he didn't. A lot of people were waiting for Mr. Mondale to soar and he didn't," one television commentator said.

Mr. Reagan, who delivered a hesitant and rambling closing statement in the first debate, this time gave a more personal and lucid summation, although the moderator had to cut him off for running over time. As he left the hall, the president gave a confident thumbs-up sign.

Analysts agreed neither man scored a knockout nor made any serious factual errors in their discussion of issues ranging from arms control to the Middle East to Central America.

But they noted that it was Mr. Reagan, a former actor sometimes known as "the great communicator," who drew the laughs and seemed more comfortable this time.

Mr. Reagan seemed to dispel the issue of whether at 73 he is too old to serve another four-year term in the White House, raised frequently after the Oct. 7 debate.

Ironically, many analysts said the television cameras had appeared to make the 56-year-old Mr. Mondale look old and weary, with dark circles under his eyes.



PASADENA, Texas — A tornado slammed into an apartment complex early Monday in the Houston suburb of Pasadena, ripping off roofs and dumping debris on parked cars. No one was reported seriously injured (AP Laserphoto)

Pretoria rejects demands by Durban 3

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — South Africa Monday rejected conditions set by three dissidents for ending a sit-in which has lasted more than five weeks in the British consulate in Durban.

Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange, who issued orders for the men's arrest after they led opposition to the country's new constitution, said he had no power to accept their demands.

The three, who lead anti-apartheid organisations, had asked for either the release of people held without trial or permission to address the United Nations before agreeing to leave the consulate.

Britain Sunday stepped up pressure on the three to leave, banning all visits to the three men, Mewa Ramgobin, M. J. Naidoo and George Sewpersad, and accusing them of abusing the consulate by carrying out political activities.

The protracted sit-in has severely tested relations between London and Pretoria.

South Africa retaliated for Britain's refusal to evict the three by declining to send four of its nationals to Britain for trial on charges of arms smuggling.

South Africa said the three were not to be released until they agreed to accept the country's new constitution, which they had no power to accept their demands.

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Poles fear for life of kidnapped priest

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Roman Catholic bishops said Monday they feared for the life of a kidnapped priest who is hostile to the Communist government.

A communiqué issued by the episcopate headed by Cardinal Józef Glemp, the Polish primate, said the abduction of Father Jerzy Popiełuszko on Friday appeared to be political and "causes great anxiety."

There was no indication who the kidnappers might be and no report from the church or the authorities that a ransom demand had been received.

Fr. Popiełuszko, 37, who received a political amnesty recently on charges of slandering the state, was seized by three men who ambushed his car near Torun in northern Poland, according to the authorities.

There has been no sign of him since, despite an intensive police search and opposition sources who visited Torun said that hopes of finding him alive were dwindling.

The bishops' statement said: "The kidnapping of Father Popiełuszko causes great anxiety. On the one hand, there is fear for his life. On the other, there is the fear that the kidnapping of certain

people may become a matter for political games in this country."

It added: "The information available at the moment about the circumstances of the kidnapping point to the fact that the kidnappers acted from political motives. Each act of kidnapping deserves condemnation. The kidnapping of a priest who performs a social service requires even stronger condemnation."

There was no indication who the kidnappers might be and no report from the church or the authorities that a ransom demand had been received.

Fr. Popiełuszko has built up a devoted opposition following in Poland for his attacks on the regime and support for the banned Solidarity free trade union. He has been relentlessly attacked by the government and the official press.

Supporters from Fr. Popiełuszko's church of St. Stanislaw's in a Warsaw suburb went to Torun Monday to meet the priest's driver, who escaped during the abduction and to try to reconstruct the incident at the country spot where it occurred.

State Television said Fr. Popiełuszko, one of Poland's most controversial clerics, was seized by three men who stopped his car in countryside northeast of Warsaw on Friday.

The incident was kept secret for nearly 24 hours and masses for Fr. Popiełuszko were said by supporters throughout the day Sunday when his disappearance became known.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa went to St. Stanislaw's Church in Warsaw where Fr. Popiełuszko regularly preaches patriotic sermons in support of the union and warned his abductors against harming him.

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Former Italian intelligence officers linked with blast

ROME (R) — Two former Italian intelligence officers arrested last week are being investigated in connection with a bomb explosion at Bologna Railway Station in central Italy which killed 85 people in 1980, justice sources said.

Gen. Pietro Musumeci, former vice-director of the Military Service Sismi, and Col. Giuseppe Belmonte, a one-time colleague, were among six people arrested on Friday on charges of conspiracy, embezzlement and possessing arms and explosives.

Justice sources said this weekend the two had been told they were under investigation in connection with the Aug. 2, 1980

Bologna bombing, one of Italy's worst post-war atrocities, for which no one has so far been brought to trial.

The sources gave no further details, but Italian state television said Sunday night investigators suspected former Sismi officers had tried in 1981 to pin the bombing on West German neo-Nazis in a bid to lead enquiries into a blind alley.

In January 1981 police acting on a secret service tip-off found in a Milan-bound train explosives similar to those used in Bologna, along with two Milan-Munich air tickets made out to passengers with German names.

Bombs kill 3 in Colombo

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — A series of bomb explosions killed three people in Colombo early Monday, bringing on a nationwide security alert and a police appeal for calm.

The first bomb went off at dawn, killing a man believed to have been trying to plant it at the foreshore police station in the port area of the north Colombo waterfront. He was killed as he tried to scale a wall.

Police said the dead man, named Paripooranan, was from Kays in the north of Sri Lanka, where a terrorist campaign by minority Tamil separatists has been going on for the past several months.

The second explosion occurred at around 7 a.m. (0200 GMT) opposite one of Colombo's two main railway stations in the fort area of the city.

Four private passenger buses were badly damaged and at least three people injured. They were believed to be passengers in the coaches.

Police said the second bomb, a powerful explosive charge, had been planted near a bus stand on the main thoroughfare. It left the pavement and street badly ripped and the steel bus stand structures

collapsed. The third explosion occurred at about 10 a.m. in a residential area of Colombo, and took it to a house where it exploded.

A government statement broadcast over national radio said "several bomb explosions" had occurred in the city, that "property damage was slight" and "two innocent persons have received minor injuries."

However, the General Hospital in Colombo reported that at least 10 people had been admitted with injuries.

Another of the bombs off in the plush residential Cinnamon Gardens area while yet another killed two people who picked up a parcel at Peliyagoda, a northern suburb of Colombo, and took it to a house where it exploded.

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New Chinese reforms hailed as landmark in development

PEKING (Agencies) — China's Communist Party said Monday the country must adopt a practical style of Socialism, rather than the utopianism of the past, as the party apparatus mounted a major campaign to explain new sweeping reforms.

The official press Monday urged the country's one billion people to study the new line which calls for major industrial changes, a fresh look at price subsidies, the relaxation of central planning and better factory management.

A lengthy document on the radical reforms, described by the China daily newspaper Monday morning as a new landmark in the development of the People's Republic, was published at the weekend after a meeting of the party's Central Committee.

The party resolution publicly ditched the egalitarianism espoused by the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung and says diligent workers should be rewarded and the lazy punished.

Diplomats say the declaration is the most important since top leader Deng Xiaoping unveiled a similarly bold reform of the rural economy shortly after winning back power in 1978.

The party's official newspaper, the People's Daily, said the objective was to create a revitalised form of Socialism that was moulded to China's needs.

It should get away from what it termed "the painted Socialism" or idealism of the past, but would still

have basic differences to Capitalism.

In front page editorials, both the Worker's Daily and the Guangming Daily, the newspaper of the intellectuals, urged readers to study the document and understand its objectives as the press mounted a big campaign to sell the new approach.

Party Chief Hu Yaobang was quoted by the People's Daily as saying there would be different reactions to the resolution, but most people would welcome it. He announced four major tasks for 1985 — reform of the economy, drawing up the 1986-1990 five-year plan, consolidating the party and making changes in factory and party management.

In a commentary, the China Daily said the document was characterised by realism, boldness and practicality.

"The task of economic reform in a big country like China is so vast and complex that the Central Committee did not attempt hastily to spell out all the details," it noted.

Instead it had drawn up a programme of action that would tap the creativity of the Chinese nation, the paper said.

China's wage system of basic pay, seniority pay and bonus will be scrapped under new economic reforms, and replaced by a four-part structure that means more money for intellectuals and diligent workers, an official Chinese source said Monday.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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SUPER-MOYSE — THE 3-3 FIT

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly questions and answer column. East-West vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A 102
♥ 7532
♦ A Q 74
♣ 83

WEST EAST
♠ K J 9 ♠ 8765
♥ A K 106 ♥ Q J 98
♦ K J 2 ♦ 109
♣ Q J 10 ♣ 642

SOUTH
♠ Q 43
♥ J
♦ 8653
♣ A K 975

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Dble
Rdble 2 ♥ Pass 2 NT
Dble Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Dble Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♥.
The trend today is toward five-card major opening bids. Some years ago, the late Sonny Moyse, when editor of The Bridge World, devoted much ink to espousing the cause of the 4-3 major-suit fit. Even before that Adam Meredith, the mercurial genius of British bridge, was advocating his idea of three-card spade suit opening bids. Meredith's theory was

that the spade suit possessed great preemptive qualities. It stole the whole one-level from the opponents. He practiced what he preached. This hand is from a tournament many years ago.

In third seat Meredith trotted out his favorite one spade opening bid. When he ran from two no trump doubled to three clubs, North should have realized what was going on. Instead of passing, North rashly leaped to four spades, but a catastrophe was averted by Meredith's skill.

West led the king of hearts and continued with the ace. Meredith ruffed, finessed the queen of diamonds successfully and ruffed another heart.

With impeccable timing, declarer cashed the ace of diamonds and the ace-king of clubs. He ruffed a club low in dummy and was overjoyed to find that suit divided evenly.

He came back to hand by ruffing dummy's last heart with his queen of trumps. By now he had now scored eight of the first nine tricks and he was in his hand for the coup de grace.

Declarer led a club and West was helpless. If he ruffed low, declarer would over-ruff with the table's ten, and the trump ace would be the fulfilling trick. So West ruffed with the jack of trumps.

Meredith, however, had a neat counter. Instead of over-ruffing, he stuffed a diamond from the board. Now dummy was poised over West's K-9 with the A-10. No matter how the defense proceeded, sooner or later dummy would score both trumps for the fulfilling tricks.

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COLUMN

Malaysia to use Arabic script for religious studies

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — All Muslim students in Malaysia will have to study their religion in Arabic script. Education Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said. He told an education seminar Saturday that instruction in Islam, the national religion, would be in the Malay language using Jawi or Arabic script rather than the Roman Alphabet. Malay has been written in flowing Arabic script for centuries but Roman letters are now generally used. Jawi is an ancient script used in South East Asia. Badawi said Malaysia planned to promote instruction in Islam throughout its school systems. But he said non-Muslims, mainly ethnic Chinese and Indians who make up half the country's 14.5 million population, would not have to study it.

Better fed Chinese growing taller

PEKING (R) — The Chinese are growing taller because they are better fed and this has improved their performances in international sporting events, the China Daily newspaper reported recently. China's one billion people were eating more meat, fish and eggs and were growing taller as a result, the paper quoted Chen Mingda, deputy director of China's Institute of Sports Science, as saying. "In the last 30 years the average height of our young people has been increasing at a rate of two centimetres (almost one inch) every 10 years," Mr. Chen said. A 1979 survey of 20,000 students in 16 provinces showed that boys were 5.6 c.m. taller than those in 1955, while girls were 5.11 c.m. taller. In Peking in 1979 the average height of boys was 1.72 metres, while girls were 1.61 metres tall.

Soviets seek ways to curb baby-beating

MOSCOW (R) — Baby-beating by mothers abusing alcohol is a serious and worsening problem in the Soviet Union and the authorities have found no effective way of dealing with it, according to a Moscow newspaper. The daily Sovetskaya Rossiya quoted doctors in a Moscow children's hospital as saying that alcohol abuse among mothers was nearly always behind violence to infants, with some of the victims suffering appalling injuries. The doctors called for reform of child protection laws and stricter measures enabling those at risk to be put into state care. They said that at present hospitals could only notify the police about baby-beating cases and nothing further happened. The babies were nearly always returned to their mothers after treatment and were then in further danger.

Golf ball inventor awarded \$4.2m

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — An inventor who said the U.S. Golf Association prevented him from selling a ball which limits hooking and slicing has won damages of \$4.2 million in a lawsuit, lawyers said. Daniel Nepala patented his Golf ball, which has a special dimple pattern, in 1974. He said the U.S. Golf Association joined golf ball manufacturers to veto his invention, violating U.S. anti-monopoly laws. After a six-week trial, a San Francisco jury agreed with Mr. Nepala and awarded him \$1.4 million damages. The award is automatically tripled under the anti-monopoly laws, lawyers said.

Some hearts stop beating during dreams

BOSTON, Massachusetts (AP) — Some people's hearts stop beating for a few seconds when they dream, and this could explain some cases of sudden death during sleep, a study reports. However, "I don't think one could conclude that sleeping is in any way dangerous to your health," said Dr. Anne Gillis, one of the researchers at Stanford University. Another described the case as "medical curiosities." Researchers discovered that the hearts of young, seemingly healthy adults can stop working for periods up to nine seconds while they dream. "It is possible that in a very small percentage of patients, this type of phenomenon could cause a serious cardiac event, like sudden death," said Dr. Gillis.